

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO WYLIE AND BETTE AITKEN

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a couple who have actively supported our community, Mr. and Mrs. Wylie Aitken. Wylie and Bette are being honored with the Champions For Children's award by the Hillview Acres Children's Home for their strong commitment to children. Wylie and Bette are active participants in many political, legal, and community organizations, many involving children. They include Hillview Acres Children's Home; Rosary High School Board; California State University at Fullerton Special Games; Santa Ana College Bear Essentials and several Children's Hospital of Orange County guilds. Wylie founded the law offices of Wylie A. Aitken in Santa Ana and is the chair of the Democratic Foundation of Orange County. As a nationally recognized trial lawyer, he is called upon frequently as a guest on television and radio talk shows, and is a featured seminar speaker and consultant to other lawyers.

Mr. and Mrs. Aitken were college sweethearts and have been married for 35 years. They have three children, Darren and Christopher, both attorneys and Ashleigh who works in Minority Leader RICHARD GEPHARDT's office. They both grew up in the 46th Congressional District of California and have consistently devoted themselves to their community. They are both long time members of St. Antonio's Roman Catholic Church in Anaheim and donate a great deal of their time to the church and related agencies.

Besides working to help children, Wylie and Bette have been supportive of many other charities. They worked hard to elect women to public office and have spent time and energy combating teenage pregnancy.

I am honored to call them friends and recognize their contributions to the community.

HONORING RIVERDALE TEMPLE

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the Riverdale Temple, the largest reform Jewish house of worship in the Bronx, is celebrating its 50th anniversary. It was founded in 1947 when a small group met to talk about a new liberal Jewish congregation. Later that year a charter was signed and 67 families founded the temple.

The Honorable Francis J. Bloustein was named first president and a dynamic rabbi, Charles E. Shulman, came from Chicago to become the first of a distinguished line of rabbis for the congregants.

The temple had its meetings in the Arrowhead Inn until it was torn down in 1952, and, until its own building was completed in 1954, at various churches in the neighborhood. The temple acquired a Torah which had been damaged during the Kristallnacht terror in Germany and today holds an honored place in the Holy Ark. Then Vice President Gerald Ford, in 1973, donated a Torah mantle to the sanctuary.

The Riverdale Temple now has more than 550 member families. It is affiliated with the Union of American Hebrew Congregations and is a patron of the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion.

The Riverdale Temple, in the words of Rabbi Shulman, strived to be "a great Jewish community in Riverdale, great not only in numbers, but also in knowledge and spirit and faith." The temple and its congregation has succeeded admirably. It has grown and it has affirmed the high principles of Jewish ethics. I congratulate Riverdale Temple on its 50th anniversary and wish it many more years as a central part of our community.

TRIBUTE TO WALTER S. McAFEE

HON. MICHAEL PAPPAS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge a building dedication that honored an American that helped pioneer the Space Age. This new \$14 million building is named in honor of Dr. Walter Samuel McAfee and houses CECOM Information and Intelligence Electronic Warfare Directorate.

The late Dr. Walter S. McAfee was one of a team of scientists that were the first to bounce radio signals off the moon's surface. On January 10, 1946, using the Diana Tower in Fort Monmouth, NJ, a high frequency energy beam traveling at the speed of light reached the moon and bounced back in 2.5 seconds. Mr. McAfee's mathematical calculations on this project helped usher in the dawn of space exploration.

Dr. McAfee, the second of nine children, attended Wiley College in Marshall, TX, before achieving his master's degree in physics from Ohio State and a doctorate degree in nuclear physics from Cornell University. As an African-American, Dr. McAfee admitted that he did encounter prejudice in his field however he, in his own words, "tried to deal with each person as an individual."

Mr. Speaker, Dr. McAfee's accomplishments are a testimony to our Nation's unrelenting thirst for knowledge and his spirit lives on in our national space programs. Our country would not be where it is today if it were not for the creative minds and work ethic like that of Dr. McAfee.

TRIBUTE TO THE GLENDALE UNIT 104 AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the American Legion Auxiliary of Glendale, Queens, NY, for its continued sponsorship of anticrime and drug prevention seminars on behalf of children and adults in the city of New York.

Mr. Speaker, I recently had the fortune of witnessing, firsthand, the auxiliary's commitment in this regard when I joined New York State Senator Serphin Maltese and New York City Councilman Thomas Ognibene, as well as several concerned citizens and civic leaders of New York's Seventh Congressional District, for a highly informative seminar conducted by Ms. Joanne DeLisi, president of Glendale Unit No. 104 of the American Legion Auxiliary.

The forum commenced with a presentation by Police Officer Marlene Higgs, the Crime Prevention Officer for the New York City Police Department's 104th Precinct, who briefed participants on several facets of crime prevention. Officer Higgs specifically addressed the rising trend of scams which target the elderly of our community. Participants were urged to contact their local police precincts and avail themselves of anticrime initiatives such as vehicle identification No. [VIN] etching and home security surveys.

Ms. DeLisi, in turn, led an intensive and instructive workshop that enhanced the community's awareness of and resolve to fight substance abuse. The central tenets of Ms. DeLisi's segment were: First, recognition of the signs of drug abuse; second, identification of the illegal substances; third, the swift delivery of assistance to the substance abuser through private and/or government agencies or help lines; and fourth, treatment of substance abuser before drug-related crimes are committed.

The seminar succeeded not only in reinforcing traditional crime/drug-prevention techniques, but also in familiarizing participants with a host of "gateway" drugs that are extracted from common household products. The misuse of these products, either through inhalation or ingestion, has become alarmingly popular in our Nation, particularly among our youngsters.

I salute the Glendale American Legion Auxiliary and the community of Glendale as a whole for continuing to educate their friends and neighbors on the symbiotic relationship between crime and substance abuse. Furthermore, their unwavering attention to this critical issue is a great testimony to the fact that individuals can and do indeed make a difference in the ever-challenging fight against crime and the war on drugs.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in congratulating the Glendale American Legion Auxiliary for continuing to run exemplary programs that enrich the quality of life for all New Yorkers.

RECOGNIZING THE DEDICATION OF
THE WOMEN IN MILITARY SERVICE
MEMORIAL AND THE BRAVERY
OF AMERICA'S WOMEN VETERANS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure both as a Member of Congress and a proud American citizen to recognize the outstanding and courageous contributions of our women veterans. Since the birth of our Republic, through the darkest days of our most painful wars, brave women have selflessly displayed their patriotism by risking their lives in the name of our national security. In honor of these pioneers and the almost 2 million American servicewomen who came before them, the Women in Military Service Memorial at the Arlington National Cemetery was dedicated on Saturday, October 18, 1997.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to retired Air Force Brig. Gen. Wilma Vaught, who directed this historic project for over a decade, to my former colleague, Congresswoman Mary Rose O'Carroll, whose 1985 bill to create this memorial I was proud to cosponsor, and to all the women and men who worked tirelessly to recognize the innumerable achievements of these brave Americans.

During the early days of our country, in an era when few doors opened even for the ablest and most talented American women, they served as nurses and cooks and in any capacity where the causes of desperate men were so threatened as to override the gender barriers of the day. During the next two centuries, as women were slowly granted their due rights as American citizens, their roles in our Armed Forces have expanded as well. In the last 5 years, under the leadership of President Clinton and Vice President GORE, women have come still closer to the goal of equality in military opportunity. This administration has presided over the first woman to head one of our service branches, Secretary of the Air Force Sheila Widnall; the first woman to serve at 3-star rank; the first woman to command a flying wing; the first woman to command a naval base; and the first woman to serve aboard an aircraft carrier. In the words of Vice President GORE: "Today, women are a vital element of virtually every aspect of our mission . . . around the world 24 hours a day; at sea, on the ground, in the air, and even in space." Mr. Speaker, it is high time that we paid these courageous women the respect and honor that they deserve.

The Women in Military Service Memorial fulfills this overdue purpose. This monument, which includes a reflecting pool, an exhibit hall, a theater, and a computerized registry of servicewomen, now serves as a magnificent tribute to our female veterans who, in many instances, fought multiple enemies: the paramount foe in war, and the less conspicuous but omnipresent nemesis of gender discrimination.

As President Clinton stated in a videotaped message at Saturday's ceremony: "The . . . memorial is a living reminder that we are all involved, men and women, when it comes to protecting America's security . . . This knowledge was sometimes slow in coming. For much of our history many Americans felt that a woman's place should be closer to the homefront than the frontlines. Still our women volunteered, struggling for freedom all around the world."

Captain Catherine Kocourek Genovese, a retired Marine Corps officer who now lives in my home of San Mateo County, CA, is typical of the competent and dedicated women who are honored at this new memorial. She joined the military at the height of the Vietnam war. After enduring the demanding physical training required of all Marines, both male and female, she faced challenges which tested her mental fortitude as well as her perseverance in the face of gender discrimination. The Washington Post reported on Captain Genovese's experiences in its October 18, 1997 edition:

As a young commanding officer at a base in Twentynine Palms, Calif., Genovese said, she quickly came up against a group of male recruits who refused to salute her. After a quick lesson in Marine etiquette, she said, it never happened again.

"These guys were tough," Genovese said. "It wasn't easy to confront a group like that. But after that, even if they were half a block away, they'd salute and say, 'Good morning, ma'am.'"

Captain Genovese refused to allow sexism to interfere with her desire and ability to serve her country. At 22, she became the first female Marine to pass a pistol marksmanship test and earn the second-highest ranking as a sharpshooter. She later became the first woman assigned to a weapons training battalion. Mr. Speaker, we all owe Captain Genovese and all of her fellow trailblazers an immense debt of gratitude.

As President Clinton declared at the groundbreaking ceremony of the Women in Military Service Memorial in 1995, "For far too long women were treated as second class soldiers. They could give their lives for liberty, but they couldn't give orders to men. They could heal the wounded and hold the dying, but they could not dream of holding the highest ranks." This new monument serves as a constant reminder to all that women have given to their country and to all they have achieved in surmounting the barriers to their full service in the armed forces.

ENCORE, DR. JULIA A. MILLER

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, this evening in my district there will be a special event for Julia A. Miller, Ed.D. Dr. Miller will be celebrating her second retirement. You guessed it, Dr. Miller is an exceptional individual. Most of us only celebrate and are recognized for one outstanding career, here we have a woman who has made her mark twice. Dr. Miller is professor emeritus of Seton Hall University where she was director of the Center for African American Studies for 20 years. In 1990 she took an early retirement whereupon she be-

came the State director of New Jersey Cities in Schools, a national dropout program.

Dr. Miller always has been considered a compassionate visionary. She is a woman of substance who recognizes the good of any given situation. She has taken her steadfastness and expertise to expand the Cities in Schools concept into the Communities in Schools concept. She has worked to take her idea of reaching out and nurturing to a level that will provide better and more meaningful services to our young people. We often hear the adage, "It takes a whole village to raise a child", well Dr. Miller and her late husband, the renowned artist Don Miller, have used their lives to espouse that saying. While they had the opportunity and means to move away from the village they did not. Their commitment to our communities and our people will never be forgotten.

Communities in Schools is a very successful program which champions the connection of needed community resources with schools to help young people successfully learn, stay in school, and prepare for life. Under Dr. Miller's direction the program has grown to provide services to over 2,000 students in four New Jersey cities: Elizabeth, Newark, Passaic, and Plainfield.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will want to join me as I extend congratulations and best wishes to Dr. Julia A. Miller on her retirement from her second successful career. Encore.

HONORING THE PASADENA
CITIZEN

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Pasadena Citizen newspaper which this week celebrates 50 years of journalistic excellence and service to the community. The Pasadena Citizen's dedication to covering vital but often overlooked local news has made a significant contribution to our community.

Begun as a weekly dedicated to local news by Houston journalists John Murphy, Tom Maes, and Howard Greenwood, and backed by famed oil wildcatter Glenn H. McCarthy, the first issue of the Pasadena Citizen was published December 4, 1947. The Citizen was an immediate success and quickly grew into one of the strongest papers in the region. By the early 1950's it had become a twice-a-week publication.

Times were not always good for the Pasadena Citizen. In 1955, following several tumultuous ownership changes, the Citizen faced its most difficult challenge and temporarily shut down. Citizen employees stepped in to fill the void and soon had the paper on track and running again. Since that time, the paper has continued to prosper, adding new editions to provide service to the neighborhoods growing alongside Pasadena and, beginning in 1977, offering news service 7 days a week to its readers.

Much has changed since the first edition of the Citizen rolled off the presses. In 1947, Pasadena was a small town of 17,000 tied to the growing east Texas oil industry. Today,

Pasadena is a diverse, vibrant city, with a population of 125,000. As the city has grown the Citizen has grown along with it. Through it all—the boom times and the busts—the Pasadena Citizen has served as the newspaper of record for the city's triumph and setbacks.

Over the past 50 years, the Pasadena Citizen has faced all of the challenges confronting the newspapers of today—changing ownership and readership, the challenge of television, and new technologies—yet it has flourished because of its continued commitment to covering the local stories. The Citizen has become a model for other community papers to follow and, as it has for half a century, will continue to evolve to meet the economic and journalistic challenges of the 1990's and beyond.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Pasadena Citizen for 50 years of achievement in our community. The people who have made the Citizen what it is deserve our praise and our thanks.

SMYTHE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL: 25 YEARS OF SERVICE TO OUR CHILDREN AND OUR COMMUNITY

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the 25th anniversary of Smythe Elementary School. For 25 years, Smythe Elementary School has been a vibrant center for the San Ysidro community. The faculty and staff at Smythe Elementary have made a commitment that encompasses far more than the school day, and the school provides programs that address a multitude of needs of the students, parents, and the larger community.

After-school programs sponsored by the U.S. Border Patrol and the YMCA provide children with a safe and healthy atmosphere in which they can do homework, improve their reading skills, and engage in fun activities. Now that more and more homes are headed by a single parent, or by two working parents, activities that keep our children safe and active after school are absolutely essential.

During school hours, education is supplemented with programs like Read Aloud, which focuses on developing reading skills and a love for books; Drop Out Prevention, which starts early to keep kids from ending their education early; and Gifted and Talented Education [GATE], which harnesses the energy and dedication of young scholars.

Health and safety programs like D.A.R.E. teach kids important lessons about staying away from drugs and crime. The teachers at Smythe understand the dangers that our children are exposed to, and they are working to prevent our kids from trouble before trouble starts.

Smythe Elementary is located in an ethnically and socially diverse community, and the school strives to answer to the complex needs of this area by providing citizenship classes, English classes, parenting classes, and a whole host of programs aimed at increasing community awareness.

Many of the programs I have mentioned today are possible because of funding provided by the Federal Government and, unfortunately, many of these programs are con-

stantly threatened with extinction. I urge my fellow members to revisit the schools in their home districts and reacquaint yourselves with the programs they provide. Like Smythe Elementary, many of our schools have become very important community centers, and our continued support is not only necessary for the safety and quality education of our children. It is necessary for the maintenance of our communities and our way of life.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in celebrating and honoring Smythe Elementary for its continued contributions to the community of San Ysidro.

CELEBRATION OF THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SPRINGFIELD BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to pay tribute today to the Springfield Business and Professional Women's Club as it celebrates its 80th anniversary and rich history of promoting the economic, intellectual, and social welfare of working women. I would like to take this opportunity both to congratulate the members of the club whose hard work and commitment has allowed this group to flourish, and to share some of the history of this club for others to enjoy.

In 1917, 16 women from Springfield gathered at the local YWCA to organize and establish the club. As the original objective they created stated, "the club would blend together women in the professions and businesswomen so that the standard of working women could be raised."

Only 2 years later, delegates from Springfield traveled to St. Louis to join several hundred other women in the founding of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. Several Springfield women were officers in this first decade. Women from Springfield also traveled to Europe, this time to help establish the International Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs in 1930. The first treasurer of the international federation was Henrietta Harris of Springfield.

Back in Springfield, the organization supplied several of the presidents of the New England Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs and later the Massachusetts Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs including Barbara Brown in the 1960's and Carolaine O'Hare in the 1990's. But the club did so very much more than provide leadership at the district, State, national, and international levels.

In 1936, Amelia Earhardt came to speak to the club about her life as an aviator. Also, the club sponsored the Springfield Forums, bringing speakers on current topics to the public. In the seventies, they marched and rallied for the equal rights amendment on Beacon Hill just as earlier members marched and rallied to earn the right of women to vote. In the 1980's and early 1990's, the club, as part of the Massachusetts Federation, supported on Beacon Hill the Family and Medical Leave Act as well as bills to prevent and address domestic violence.

On the local front, the club has been involved through their Harris-Bullman Fund, partly named for Henrietta Harris, first treasurer of the International Federation, with local charities and organizations. In the several past years, they gave to the Open Pantry, Camp Star-Camp Angelina, Grey House, and the Forest Park Zoological Society. Other past recipients have included the Children's Study Home and Rachel's Table. Also through their Jessie M. Bourne-Winifred Daly Scholarship Fund, the club gives scholarships to the non-traditional women student. These recipients are over the age of 21 and have either returned to college or are beginning college as a need to further their career or begin a new one.

But not all of the activities have involved funds. For the past several years, the club has gathered good used working clothing and donated these clothes to the Corporation for Public Management which helps women on welfare or who were in prison get their first employment. The club helps by supplying the clothing and accessories. The club has also been part of the Women's Vote Project providing both funds and volunteer hours. They have helped with Channel 57 and Brightside Angels as well as other organizations.

Not all of the clubs' efforts are serious. They also believe there should be fun and laughter. They have sponsored a Women's Night of Comedy for the last 4 years which has provided area women with a wonderful night. A fashion show helps to provide funds for the national federation's foundation and the local scholarship fund. This year, the club has donated \$1,000 to the Hope Diamond Project and has sponsored a challenge which has led the club to contribute another \$1,000.

For several years, the club has had a candidate's night which has won them State recognition. Each year as the State federation gathers, one can expect that Springfield will receive several awards. The members are proud of their efforts in many areas. They look forward to each new club year as a challenge for the future and a chance to reflect on the past. They have resolved not to live on past triumphs but to keep achieving far into the next century. While they are proud that their predecessors help to establish both the national federation and international federation, the current members are looking forward to the day when equality for women will not be a dream but a reality and women will be paid the same as men. But they know that even then, they or their successors will continue to strive for the betterment of all working women.

RECOGNIZING CONTRIBUTIONS OF STELLA GABUZDA AND ROBERT ROCHE

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to congratulate both Stella Gabuzda and Robert Roche on their receipt of the Founders' Bank 1997 Quality of Life Award. These two distinguished honorees will receive their award on Thursday, October 23 at a special ceremony held on their behalf.

The Founders' Bank Quality of Life Award recipient is chosen by a council of former recipients and is presented by Founders' Bank

to members of the southeastern Pennsylvania community who have made a major contribution to the quality of life of the people of their community. Since October of 1988 the Founders' Bank Quality of Life Award has been awarded to one individual each year. This year however, two people have been selected.

Stella Gabuzda began her distinguished career in 1965 when she became a member of the Bala Cynwyd Board of Trustees and subsequently the Lower Merion Library Association Board. In 1976 she joined the township's library staff where she took charge of the fledgling film service at Ludington Library. She moved on to the Penn Wynne Library in 1980 as its head librarian. For 5 years, the Penn Wynne neighborhood reveled in her warm, personal approach, a hallmark of Stella's style. In 1989 she became Ludington's head librarian and met the challenges of running the township's biggest library with her customary zest. Stella's talent to combine professionalism with personal caring led to remarkable growth of special endowments and gifts to the library. Known for her wide-ranging knowledge, enthusiasm, energy, leadership and vision, her 20 years at Penn Wynne and Ludington Library spanned the pre-computer era to today's constantly changing and challenging world of computerized information technology. But she never lost sight of what mattered most to her; giving the residents the best possible library service to fulfill their reading, listening, and informational needs.

Robert Roche began his career of service in 1950 when he joined a Philadelphia fundraising consulting firm where he served such clients as the Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Saint Christopher's Hospital For Children, and the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1958 he became the director of capital campaigns and later director of development of the University of Pennsylvania. There, he ran a \$93 million campaign and participated in the building of a truly professional development office. In 1968, he founded Barnes & Roche, Inc., a fundraising consulting firm, and since then has personally served some 250 clients. He is currently founding chairman of the firm. He has served the community in many ways. He was an active volunteer firefighter for 25 years and has served several terms as a member of the Merion Fire Company Board of Managers. He currently serves on the Quadrangle Board of Directors, the board of the Lower Merion Conservancy and the Campaign Committee of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps of Lower Merion and Narberth.

Each year the recipient of the Quality of Life Award chooses a charity of his or her choice to receive the donations made by the invited guests. Stella has chosen to support the Bala Cynwyd Library, Ludington Library, Penn Wynne Library, and the Lower Merion Historical Society. Bob has selected the Merion Fire Company, the Lower Merion Conservancy, and the Volunteer Medical Service Corps of Lower Merion and Narberth.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my other distinguished colleagues to join me in commending Stella Gabuzda and Robert Roche on their receipt of the 1997 Quality of Life Award. Their numerous endeavors in the field of public service have left an indelible mark on the communities they represent. In addition, I

would also like to thank Founders' Bank and especially president Robert F. Whalen for initiating the award and, as a result, bringing to the forefront the courageous actions of these and many other fine individuals. Thanks to Founders' Bank and Robert Whalen, both Stella Gabuzda's and Robert Roche's contributions to the community will not go unrecognized.

HONORING THE SOUTH BRONX OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORP.

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, the South Bronx Overall Economic Development Corp. [SOBRO] is celebrating its 25th anniversary with a record of accomplishments that is inspiring. In the time it has been working to make the South Bronx a paradigm of development, it has stimulated more than \$120 million in investments, created or retained 30,000 local jobs, trained or placed more than 20,000 low-income residents into jobs, completed more than \$20 million in reconstruction projects to upgrade local commercial districts, and created a community development revolving loan fund with \$600,000 to assist small businesses and entrepreneurs to gain access to credit.

SOBRO is one of the principal reasons that the Bronx, so famous as a model of urban decay that it became a regular presidential campaign stop, was named this year as an all-American city. SOBRO also helped the South Bronx to grow as a regional business hub.

SOBRO was founded in 1972 by five prominent New York City banks and has received the help of city, State, and Federal governments, as well as philanthropic support. SOBRO has worked to create jobs which benefit residents of the South Bronx.

SOBRO has played a large part in the transformation of this area from one famous for being shown on television during the World Series as burning to a model of redevelopment. I congratulate SOBRO on its 25th anniversary for the great work it has done and I know will continue to do.

TRIBUTE TO NEW JERSEY STATE SENATOR JOSEPH A. PALAIA

HON. MICHAEL PAPPAS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the countless efforts that Senator Joseph A. Palaia has made toward children with disabilities. Mr. Palaia, a State senator from the Eleventh legislative district of New Jersey, has served in the State Senate since 1989. Prior to that he served as a New Jersey State assemblyman for 7 years. On October 25, 1997, the Search Day Program in Ocean Township, a non-profit private school

for children with autism, will honor Senator Palaia with a dinner-dance, a well deserved recognition.

Senator Palaia, a graduate of Rider College in 1949, with post-graduate work at both Seton Hall and Rutgers, has been a longtime voice for children with disabilities. Moreover, he has sponsored legislature to protect and fund school-based programs and services for students with disabilities. In fact, in 1987, Senator Palaia was honored by the New Jersey Association of Schools, and Agencies for the Handicapped as Legislator of the Year.

Mr. Speaker, Senator Palaia serves as an example to us all on how we as responsible legislators, can show compassion towards our disabled youth. Senator Palaia's lifelong dedication deserves our wholehearted thanks and I commend him on his years of loyal service to our State and to those who are sometimes forgotten.

TRIBUTE TO BOBBIE BAIRD

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the sacrifices and hard work which Mr. Bobbie Baird has so passionately executed for her community of New Lenox, IL. Bobbie Baird was recently named the New Lenox Citizen of the Year for 1997.

While many often wait passively for projects to be completed by others, Bobbie has led by example, consistently dedicated to improving the quality of life in the community where she has lived for 32 years. Bobbie retired in 1996 as executive director of the New Lenox Chamber of Commerce where she has made a career of involvement. For the chamber, Bobbie has helped engineer activities for past Citizen of the Year celebrations, Fourth of July fireworks events, the chamber's Business Expo, a Proud American Days community fair, and the Sunshine Committee which helps to put smiles on the faces of local seniors.

Understanding the importance of community involvement, Bobbie has served as an administrative board member, Sunday School teacher, member of the Old Campground Festival Committee, and as publicity chair for all events at the New Lenox Methodist Church. In addition, Bobbie has offered her time and energy to assist the American Cancer Society while still reserving time to volunteer for the Lincoln-Way High School band boosters. The local Cub Scout and Boy Scout troops have also benefited from her desire to help people of all ages in her community succeed.

Bobbie's family can certainly be proud of the fine example she has shown in her home. Bobbie, and husband Charles, have three children, David, Bill, and John, who have all benefited by the model Bobbie has set as an outstanding parent and community servant.

I salute Bobbie for her dedication and consistent commitment to her community and humanity. I wish Bobbie and her family continued success and happiness in all their future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO FRED ROSEN

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to Fred Rosen for his dedication and upon receipt of the 1997 Social Concern Award presented by the American Jewish Committee. This award is bestowed in recognition for contributions to improve the human condition through concern for the welfare of the community, for commitment to help those in need throughout the United States, and to promote human rights.

Fred Rosen's dedication to protecting our citizens is nothing new to the Los Angeles community. Fred has distinguished himself as an entrepreneur with extraordinary devotion to ensure excellent consumer service. With these goals in mind, Fred Rosen became the president and CEO of Ticketmaster; the director of the world's leading computerized ticket service.

Heading the world's largest ticket service was not enough for Fred. He wanted to turn Ticketmaster Corp. into the world's best ticket service company. With a combination of business savvy, innovative marketing techniques, an intense dedication to superior service, and an eye toward technological innovation, Fred transformed Ticketmaster from a struggling company into an internationally respected establishment.

Throughout Fred's tenure with Ticketmaster, he worked quietly and diligently here in Los Angeles. Fred's greatest contribution to our community has been through his work with the City of Hope in conjunction with the National Medical Center. He is a major contributor and active fundraiser for the City of Hope and sits on the executive committee of the music chapter and on the City of Hope National Board of Directors. Fred has been awarded its prestigious Spirit of Life Award for his dedication to fulfilling the City of Hope's mission to treat the body and invigorate the soul. He is also a board member of the California Institute of the Arts, Aids Project Los Angeles, Simon Wiesenthal Center, Rock the Vote, Very Special Arts, and is a trustee of Crossroads School.

Today, we honor Fred for his work with the American Jewish Committee and long history of community and charitable involvement throughout the United States. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my distinguished colleagues to join me in honoring Fred Rosen for his work and upon receipt of this prestigious award. This recognition is long overdue.

CONGRATULATIONS TO GARY
THOMAS FORSYTH COUNTY
CLERK OF COURT

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the citizens of the Sixth District of North Carolina, we would like to congratulate an outstanding public servant for going above and beyond the call of duty. Gary Thomas, Forsyth County

Clerk of Court, has earned this recognition for his work in performing his duties so admirably. Mr. Thomas should be congratulated for his extraordinary work.

Mr. Thomas, using his skills from his days as a detective, tracked down a constituent of mine, Mr. Elmer Holt, to give to him a bequest in the amount of \$18,530.67, which had been left to Mr. Holt by the late C.H. Davis. If Mr. Thomas had not found Mr. Holt, the inheritance would have been turned over to the State because of the 2-year deadline. Knowing this, Mr. Thomas began an exhaustive search that would conclude with a Randolph County family receiving an unexpected check for a large sum of money.

The search for Elmer Holt led Mr. Thomas to three Elmers in North Carolina. Thomas was looking for the Elmer who previously had a friendship with a Mr. C.H. Davis. Mr. Thomas' conservation with a Ms. Debbie Holt Smith proved to be the key to the puzzle of which Elmer should receive the bequest.

Debbie Holt Smith turned out to be the daughter of the Elmer Holt for whom Mr. Thomas was searching. Thomas declined to tell Ms. Smith why he needed to talk with Elmer Holt. She agreed, however, to discuss the issue with her father. A confused Ms. Smith spoke with her father and discussed with him whether he ever knew a C.H. Davis. Elmer Holt recalled that he had befriended a Mr. Davis when he was younger and had done business with him. He remembered the late Mr. Davis as a generous man had always promised to leave him something in his will when he died.

A letter to Elmer Holt from C.H. Davis was all the evidence that Mr. Thomas needed to realize that the Elmer Holt he had found was indeed the correct Elmer Holt. With the letter in hand, Debbie Holt Smith and her father went to Mr. Thomas' office in Winston-Salem to receive the unexpected surprise. Mr. Thomas gave them a check for more than \$18,000. A check they never would have seen if it had not been for his hard work.

Gary Thomas deserves recognition for his outstanding work in Forsyth County on behalf of our constituent. It is not very often that a public servant goes so far beyond the call of duty to find a missing beneficiary who is about to lose his bequest. We are extremely proud of him.

THE 136TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
BATTLE OF LEXINGTON, MO

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, one of the earliest battles in the War Between the States was in my hometown of Lexington, MO. On September 21 of this year, which was the 136th anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, reenactors from different parts of our country replayed the Confederate victory over the Federal forces. On that occasion, I delivered a speech commemorating the anniversary of this momentous event. I share my remarks with the Members of the House.

SPEECH OF CONGRESSMAN IKE SKELTON 12:45
P.M. SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1997—LEXINGTON
BATTLEFIELD, LEXINGTON, MISSOURI

Here we are, one-hundred and thirty-six years after a famous battle took place on these grounds—at the Lexington Battlefield.

For someone born and raised in Lexington, as I was, the battlefield has always been here. As boys, my buddies and I would run along the trenches. As Cub Scouts, we played football on this very spot. And when our sons were growing up in Lexington, they would fly kites on this site.

Yes, to a Lexingtonian, the battlefield is a scenic, peaceful, beautiful historic place. But in another day and time, this was the scene of bravery, courage, death, and determination—a struggle between the military might of the blue and the gray. Both sides in this conflict believed they were fighting for freedom. In defense of that belief, they were willing to endure great hardship, sacrifice, and even death. It is thus fitting that we should pause on the anniversary of this struggle and pay tribute to those who walked these hills so long ago.

This battle, one of the earliest in the tragic War Between the States, was a reflection of the deep emotions of the day—the Southerners fighting for the rights of their states, and the Federals fighting to keep the Union indivisible. So, let's in our mind's eye look back to September 18, 19, and 20 in the year 1861. Lexington was a good-sized community, a river port, containing numerous industries and being the outfitting post for the westward movement. Lexington was a waystation in the manifest destiny of our country.

Major Confederate General Sterling Price, leader of the Missouri State Guard, in the glow of victory at Wilson's Creek near Springfield, brought his troops toward Lexington, which was heavily garrisoned by Union forces, including a brigade of Irishmen, a regiment of Illinois cavalry, together with several regiments of the Union sympathizing Missouri State Militia. Three days of constant perseverance on behalf of the Confederate besiegers, and an honorable endurance on the part of the besieged, culminated in the unconditional surrender of the Federal forces.

For two days, the Battle of Lexington was a battle of sharpshooters. Wherever a head appeared, skirmishers shot at it. From behind every available obstruction, a merciless fusillade poured upon the Union garrison. Earlier there was also brilliant fighting in the capture and recapture of Colonel Oliver Anderson's dwelling-house, the large brick structure which we see only yards from where we stand today.

The climax of the battle was on the third day, when the Confederate troops rolled wet hemp bales, obtained from the hemp factories near the river, up the hill toward the Union entrenchments—the very same trenches that we see here today. The originator of the hemp bale idea has long been in dispute. As a matter of fact, a local man, Colonel Thomas Hinkle of Wellington, claimed it as his own. In any event, whoever originated it certainly had a clear mathematical head. Behind those impenetrable moving walls, the Union garrison saw itself surrounded by slowly moving barriers. Unable to stop the Confederate assailants, the Union commander, Colonel Mulligan, surrendered.

This battle brought to the fore the names of three Confederate leaders who fought until the very end of the war, gaining renown as leaders of men who wore the gray. Joe Shelby, who was from nearby Waverly, distinguished himself as the Commander of the famed "Shelby's Iron Brigade." Lexington's Hiram M. Bledsoe continued to the bitter

end of that terrible war gaining fame as an artilleryman. Sterling Price, a former Missouri Governor, led Confederate troops to the very end of the struggle, through numerous battles west of the Mississippi River.

More history of this celebrated battle has been discovered over time. In 1932, the remains of five Union soldiers were uncovered during excavation of the old Masonic College grounds nearby. Those five Federal soldiers were reburied on November 11 of that year in a solemn ceremony in that small plot to my right. The main speaker of the day was another Ike Skelton—my father. On that occasion, my father said, "These men gave their very all for the principles of government that they held dear in their hearts."

So it is with us today witnessing the reenactment of this famous struggle to recall the gallantry of those who fought and those who died for their causes. It is not for us to judge today the rightness or the wrongness of what compelled them to bear arms and participate in this North-South conflict. But it is for us today to reflect upon and draw inspiration from their devotion to duty, their determined efforts, and their military skill. So let us today honor the memory of those who bore the brunt of battle in those clear September days of 1861. Especially those who died here. Today, one-hundred and thirty-six years after the event, we will watch the reenactors following the roles played out here in flesh and blood by men of both the South and the North. We will witness the ingenuity of an American Southern leader whose troops used hemp bales as bulwarks for the advancing charge.

Within a few minutes, we will witness another example—a modern one—of American military ingenuity: the B-2 Stealth Bomber. This futuristic weapons system, which helps guard our country's interests and freedom, is a continuation of those inspired ideas that have been indispensable to Americans engaged in mortal conflict.

The human mind, using whatever technology is available, can change the military equation. And convert an inferior position into a superior position. In this sense, we can say that there is much in common between the way the Confederate soldiers used bales of hemp in 1861 and the way the U.S. Air Force can use the Stealth Bomber today. Past and present fuse together here.

During the Battle of Lexington, Union forces held the superior strategic position on the hill top, but they were defeated by the innovative use of hemp bales which reduced the capability of the Union weapons to find their Confederate enemies. Likewise, the configuration of another weapon of defense stationed in Missouri, the B-2 Stealth Bomber, allows it to reduce the capability of potential enemy weapons to find it.

Two forms of American military ingenuity produced superior results. Both changed the military equation of superiority and inferiority in their respective situations. Both are the product of creative, agile, and strategic American minds.

As we remember this past battle, and recall the strategy of victory applied here, we should remember that only 45 miles from here, the B-2 Stealth Bomber waits for its mission for America. Fast. Lethal. Very difficult to find. But one will find us here today—an exclamation point to our memorial.

Here, past is prologue. The technology may change, but American ingenuity remains a constant. Thank God for that, and for the courage Americans have always demonstrated in defense of a cause.

As we remember the past, we can look to the future with confidence. For if we understand our past, we can expect that we will not repeat historical mistakes. And that we,

too, may be called upon in our lifetime to be as inventive as those who won this great battlefield of Lexington, and that we, too, will meet the challenge and honorably discharge our duty.

God bless you.

TRIBUTE TO HOPEWELL BOROUGH

HON. MICHAEL PAPPAS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join Governor Christine Todd Whitman in praising Hopewell Borough and its mayor, Mr. George Padgett, for the fine fiscal management it has exhibited. The Governor recently presented Mayor Padgett with a proclamation recognizing their efforts in this important area of public policy.

With the recent passing of the Balanced Budget Act, Washington has acknowledged the importance of sound fiscal management coupled with responsible legislative action. Mayor Padgett and the borough council have managed Hopewell Borough efficiently and responsibly while controlling property taxes. They stand as a model to other towns, whether they are in New Jersey or around the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to stand here and acknowledge Mayor George Padgett and the Borough of Hopewell.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY BERNARD L. SCHWARTZ

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to direct the attention of my colleagues to an important address delivered recently at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies by Mr. Bernard L. Schwartz.

Bernard Schwartz is one of America's premier industrialists. For at least the past quarter of a century, he has been a trusted, confidential advisor to Presidents, Cabinet members and Members of Congress. He is currently Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Loral Space and Communications Ltd, a global high technology firm that primarily concentrates on satellite manufacturing and satellite-based services.

During the first Clinton administration, Mr. Schwartz served on the Defense Science Board Task Force on Antitrust, which issued the guidelines that govern current mergers in the defense industry. Through his private sector efforts and his public sector service, Bernard Schwartz is a true expert on a range of issues affecting America's continuing technological prowess and economic well-being.

In his address—"Defense Industry Consolidation: Where Do We Go From Here?"—Mr. Schwartz astutely describes the state of our Nation's defense industrial base. He provides some excellent suggestions for steps we can take to maintain healthy competition in the defense industry even as that industry undergoes unprecedented consolidation.

As those of us on the House Judiciary Committee know, the importance of competition in this vital industry cannot be understated: it is absolutely essential to ensure that American taxpayers receive a fair return on their investment and that we don't send our men and women in uniform into harm's way with inferior equipment.

Mr. Schwartz also touches on two other issues that are of great interest to me and many of my colleagues: trade with the People's Republic of China and fast track trade negotiating authority.

As the ranking member on the Asia and the Pacific Subcommittee of the House International Relations Committee, I have spent countless hours debating our policy toward China. I believe that negotiating China's integration into the international community is one of the most critical foreign policy challenges we now face. No one can doubt China's emergence as a global power with nuclear weapons and a permanent seat on the U.N. Security Council. Becoming a world, power, however, entails bearing the responsibility of acting like one, and abiding by international treaties and law.

Prior to 1997, I consistently voted to continue MFN for China because I believed that ending that status would not bring about the change we seek to encourage. This year I changed my position because China has continued to proliferate technologies associated with weapons of mass destruction to Iran and Pakistan. Such behavior runs counter to all international norms. But I, like Bernard Schwartz, remain very hopeful that we can improve our relations with China and build on our existing economic ties with the people of that country.

I strongly agree with Mr. Schwartz that we should support President Clinton's request for fast track. This authority—held by every President since Gerald Ford—is necessary to ensure that our trade negotiators have the leverage they need to pry open overseas markets.

It is clear that our economic prosperity at home is closely tied to our active participation—and indeed, leadership—in the global economy. Since 1992, almost 40 percent of our domestic economic growth is directly related to international trade. The United States cannot afford to sit on the sidelines while the rest of the world hammers out new trade pacts.

Following is the text of Mr. Schwartz's address:

DEFENSE INDUSTRY CONSOLIDATION: WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

(By Bernard L. Schwartz)

Thank you, Chairman Pitofsky, Dean Wolfowitz, and ladies and gentlemen for joining us for what I hope will be a provocative and useful discussion about defense industry consolidation.

It is a pleasure for me to be back speaking at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. I have, in fact, been giving talks here on subjects associated with the U.S. Defense industrial base for roughly the past decade, and I applaud the continuing interest of the school, under the very able leadership of Paul Wolfowitz, in this subject. I have felt for a long time that the health of the defense industrial base is of critical importance to keeping the United States strong and secure. During the years of the cold war; it was critical for us to have a healthy industry to deter the kinds of threats that we faced in that era, and, in my

view, it continues to be critical for us to maintain a vital defense capability to field the most advanced military systems and weaponry. Defense technology and its production base will save lives and provide the foundation of an effective foreign policy.

In the late 1980s, when I first spoke here, I was concerned about the threat posed by foreign companies buying, without suitable constraints, American defense firms. I have always favored opening American markets to foreign participation. But I felt that, particularly in the defense arena, there should be some guidelines governing foreign participation. So I spoke here and subsequently authored a paper that Johns Hopkins published, entitled: "Foreign Ownership of U.S. Defense Companies; Where Do We Draw The Line?" Happily, in my view, in the intervening years the U.S. Government has helped to draw a useful balance in this area, demonstrating that good government policy can work with industry to produce constructive results.

In the early 1990s, Johns Hopkins again provided me an opportunity to address defense issues. On this occasion, the subject was the impact of a planned, precipitous decline in defense procurement. I was particularly concerned about what this might mean for our industrial base and our security interests. I felt then, and feel now, that this country over-armed in the 1980s. The industry has excess personnel and excess capacity to meet the changed threat, so downsizing was appropriate and inevitable. However, I felt that this needed to be done purposefully, with a continuing eye on the changing threats that the United States would be called on to face in a post-cold war world. At that time, I stressed that the DOD and industry needed to form a new covenant to transform, sensibly, our defense industry into a smaller, leaner, but healthier producer of the world's finest weaponry for the world's finest peacekeeping force. At the time, this was in conflict with the apparent *Laissez-Faire* policy of the DOD.

I was, therefore, delighted when I was asked in mid-1993 to serve as a member of the defense science board task force on anti-trust. Its chairman was Bob Pitofsky, who proved to be both a masterful leader and consensus-builder. It was a difficult assignment, not only because the issues were complex, but because they cut across a wide spectrum of government, industrial, defense and social interests. One challenge facing the task force's members was keeping our civility while advocating strongly held convictions.

The resulting report was constructive and balanced, and, I think, unanimous. Its recommendations formed a basic framework for the defense industry consolidation to the overall benefit of all interests. Bob Pitofsky's wisdom, tact and negotiating skills were essential to that successful result.

In the roughly 3½ years since the issuance of this report, the restructuring of the U.S. defense industrial base has gone forward to an unprecedented degree. During this period, there have been more than a dozen major defense mergers, involving roughly \$60 billion. The most recent, and one of the largest of these transactions, Lockheed Martin's acquisition of Northrop Grumman, is still pending before the antitrust authorities at the Department of Justice. In all, approximately \$100 billion in mergers and acquisitions have already occurred since 1990.

It is appropriate to measure how effective we were during the initial phase of industry consolidation. I think we did well. Recall the consternation that greeted the beginning stages of the downsizing. Stories about plant closings were prime time media events, emphasizing the economic impact on commu-

nities, and widespread concern for the one million employees whose jobs were terminated. These men and women, possessed of skills and training that were once regarded as national assets, were suddenly rendered redundant. Southern California, Long Island, and many formerly prosperous areas were in serious recession.

But then a miracle of economic recycling occurred. Aggressive entrepreneurialism recycled defense resources, transferring those specialized skills to commercial applications. Thus liberated, this human capital, coupled with huge investment capital, exploded into new businesses, new technologies, new plant investments, and new markets. The genius of American ingenuity, unhindered by the Government bootstrapping of the European economic model, invented, developed, invested and produced at higher levels of efficiency than could ever have been imagined, and brought forth a new paradigm of wealth and job creation, and an expanding economy without inflation.

What a success story—the result of a successful collaboration between government and industry, not unique in the American experience, but nonetheless, fantastic.

My personal experience, and Loral's, is totally consistent with this history. By the end of 1995, Loral Corporation grew to a \$7.5 billion high-tech electronics systems company. Almost all of our activities were involved with defense. We were consistently profitable and we were the leading supplier of many of the significant technologies used in defense electronics.

In fact, Loral was a principle beneficiary of defense consolidation. But the merger in 1995 of Lockheed Martin rang a bell. We read the merger between a leading platform company and a leading electronic system supplier into a mega-sized player as the beginning of a new phase in the industry rationalization. This was a vertical integration that left companies, even as strong as Loral, vulnerable. We determined that remaining independent as a defense contractor was not a good strategy for the future. We initiated discussions with Lockheed Martin in a fairly unique transaction, selling the defense operations for about \$9.5 billion, keeping the satellite and most of the space operations, and paying a \$8 billion plus cash dividend to our shareholders. Twenty years prior, Loral's aggregate shareholder value totalled \$7.5 million. In 1996, including the value of Loral Space and Communications and Globalstar, shareholder value totalled about \$11 billion. Today's equivalent value is about \$14 billion.

The reason we chose Lockheed Martin as a merger partner was that our companies provided the best business and operating fit. The synergies offered the best opportunities for growth and the best prospects for a good integration of Loral's employees. I am proud to say that these considerations were extremely important. It became a win-win transaction, and offered bountiful returns to our shareholders, as well.

What is more relevant to this evening's discussion is management's decision to transfer our energies to commercial space and telecommunications after a long and successful defense experience. Although defense will remain a good business, we nevertheless felt vulnerable to the vertical integration that was coming. The point here is that a merger of mega-resources into a vertically integrated defense supplier present a threat to second tier companies, even if they are large primes. Now, Loral had an option—recycle into an emerging commercial market. But, if others similarly opted out also, a mass exodus of independent producers from the subtier level of the industry would not serve the country's vital interests.

In my judgement, the threat of vertical integration will have a chilling effect on our national capability. It is commonly accepted that much of the most innovative technology developments are advanced by the creative environments of the smaller, independent companies. If we allow the mega-forces created by industrial consolidation to vertically consume these second and third tier independents, we risk losing a critically important segment of industry.

However, this development is not inevitable, and I was delighted last year when the defense department decided to create a task force to look at vertical integration. The task force was specifically created to analyze the potential effects of vertical integration on defense products and to identify whether the defense department should take any new initiatives. I know that the task force worked hard, held a number of searching meeting and produced a useful final report, but I think it should have reflected a greater urgency by offering some concrete steps to help maintain a healthy and competitive subtier base. At least two well-established procurement procedures that would serve well the needs of the department and those of the industry are available. One is to separate prime weapon platform procurements from procurements of major subsystems, support services and training. From the RFP offering through the granting of contracts, if government acquisitions were to be so divided, the DOD customer would have access to all available technology and performance on the basis of merit. This practice is more difficult to administer than awarding everything to one contractor, but I believe the offsetting benefits are more than worth the inconvenience and cost.

A successful example of this procedure, and there are many, is the F-15 program in which the platform was competed and then secured from McDonnell Douglas, but a major avionics system, the radar warning receiver, was separately supplied by an electronics company, in this case Loral. The point being, the platform manufacturer could not automatically choose an internally provided system when, in fact, a better solution was available because the DOD acquisitions divided the platform procurement from its major components.

A second initiative that would help to ensure the integrity of our industrial base would be to issue the prime contract for complex weapon system procurement to system integrators. This would separate the hardware and software manufacturing functions from the design, engineering, and integration activities. In one procurement which can be successfully cited, the British Ministry of Defense awarded the procurement of the total helicopter system to an integrator as prime. The helicopter platform supplier, as well as all other subsystem suppliers, are sub-contractors to the integrator prime. It is a large procurement and, thus far, is quite successful. Parallel other examples could also be cited.

The effective implementation of these initiatives would require a vigorous commitment from the DOD, including its most senior officials. I believe that such a commitment is called for at this time.

In summary, then, it would appear to me that a pro-active defense policy that seeks to maintain a healthy defense industry is essential to our national interest. Further, although the industry consolidation has progressed rapidly, the process will continue. In this respect, our concern about the cannibalistic character of vertical integration requires caution as it relates to the industry subtier. Finally, there are well-established DOD procurement practices, in place, to provide the appropriate protection, but it will

require aggressive leadership implementation to secure the best results.

I am confident we can accomplish this. After all, in the adjustment from war to peace, America has led the way in beating swords into plowshares. We have realized an enormous peace dividend in the form of R&D and production resources released to general economic development, and in this regard, we must credit government initiatives that led the way to downsizing while balancing the interests of national defense and industry viability.

Before I conclude, I should add one controversial issue that is relevant to an effective defense policy. Any discussion of the future of defense should include the critical role of trade in preventing military confrontation. As I mentioned earlier, Loral is now totally focused on commercial satellite manufacturing and satellite-based services. As such, we are deeply immersed in foreign markets, notably in China, which is a customer for our large geostationary satellites and a partner in our globalstar satellite telephone system.

In my travels to China, and in my involvement in the policy debates on global trade, as well as Loral's widespread engagement in international joint ventures, I have become increasingly convinced that expanding commerce is the best way to promote peaceful relations between our two countries and to avoid the type of isolation that can lead to military miscalculation.

In that regard, I believe it is critical that President Clinton be given fast track authority to continue his highly successful trade policy. Over the past five years, 13 million new jobs have been created in the United States, close to two million of them in new, export-related jobs that pay on average 15 percent higher wages.

Unemployment is at a 24-year low and we are now the most competitive economy in the world. Exports are up by more than \$300 billion, notably in high-technology, and we have regained world leadership in automobiles and semi-conductors. This is not the time to hamstring the President and threaten our unprecedented prosperity. Our startling economic progress is due to the combined impact of defense recycling, new technologies, improved productivity, dynamic capital markets, and a global economy. I hope that our friends in the Congress will keep their eyes on the ball and will approve the fast track legislation to keep us on the fast track to even greater prosperity.

Thank you. I will be delighted to answer questions.

WORDS OF POSITIVE INSPIRATION

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the topic of human life. I am deeply concerned about the lack of concern for what the Declaration of Independence calls the unalienable * * * Right to Life * * *. Our society today has too often ignored the sanctity of human life to the point of relegating it to someone else's choice. Trivializing human life to this extent debases our culture and erodes our fundamental respect for the self-evident right to life. As such I would like to relay the views of a constituent of mine from Greeley, CO, Miss Sonni Biundo. Her words have powerful meaning, and I think ought to positively inspire our colleagues here today assembled:

My whole life I was programmed to be pro-choice. I was told that as a woman it was my duty to protect women's rights—this included, most of all the right to have an abortion. I entered and finished college a pro-choice activist. I felt that no one had the right to tell me what to do with my body. I thought that pro-life activists who protested at abortion clinics on the nightly news were out of touch with reality, and that the poor women who joined the pro-life fight were simply brainwashed and could not think for themselves. What I didn't understand is when life begins.

That is the essential difference, and what ultimately divides the pro-choice and pro-life camps. As I have grown older, and hopefully wiser, I have begun to understand when life begins—at conception. Therefore, I am not letting government intrude on your life and instruct you on what you can and cannot do with your body—I am asking government to protect the life of a human being who has no voice. If our society cannot protect the most vulnerable in it, then where are we going?

Ask yourself some simple questions. Why is it a tragedy when someone you love suffers a miscarriage? Why do we have a name chosen for a child before it is born? Why do we touch a pregnant woman's stomach to feel movement? Why do we bring pictures from an ultrasound in to work to show our colleagues?

Before my nephew was born, I wondered what he would look like, what he would be good at, the sports he'd like, if he would be tall or short—what his dreams would be. I looked at my sister and her husband and wondered about the miracle they had created, and prayed he would have all the love he needed to get through life. I asked these questions at the very first movement, when all I could see on the ultrasound was a kidney shaped mass. He was already a child to me, already a human being with all the rights that he enjoys now.

Do I believe you are immoral for having an abortion? Yes, but you do not have to answer to me. Only to God. Do I think we can legislate morality? No. When I say it would please me to have abortion outlawed, I am not pleased because I have made you agree with me. I do not think I have made you a "moral" person by making you conform to my standards. I am pleased because a child who deserves a chance has it. A chance that we all got and have taken for granted, by simply being alive.

Mr. Speaker, these words are a good indication of the positive inspiration our country needs. It is crucial for us as a nation to rise above the selfish and politically expedient trend pervading our culture and restore the standard of a paramount value placed upon the lives of all human beings.

OSCAR GARCIA RIVERA POST OFFICE BUILDING

SPEECH OF

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 21, 1997

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to strongly urge my colleagues to support H.R. 282, a bill that would designate the U.S. Post Office Building located at 153 East 110th Street in my district in New York, as the Oscar Garcia Rivera Post Office Building.

Mr. Oscar Garcia Rivera was the first Puerto Rican to be elected to public office in the con-

tinental United States. On March 7, 1937, he made history by becoming assemblyman of the 14th Congressional District, in the State of New York, which at that time was Harlem.

Oscar Rivera was a true leader who was committed to improving the lives of those who resided in his community. He was committed to protecting the rights of manual laborers and encouraged workers to organize themselves into active unions. However, his many contributions did not stop there.

He went on to introduce a bill guaranteeing safeguards against unemployment which was enacted into law in February 1939. He defended minimum wage laws, fought for regulated hours of labor, and worked to establish tariff agreements.

Oscar Garcia Rivera was a man of many talents. His vision of helping others to lead a better and more prosperous life, began as a young man who established the Association of Puerto Rican and Hispanic Employees within the U.S. Postal Service where he was employed, and continued throughout his entire adult life until his passing in 1969.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored and proud to be a part of this legislation honoring this outstanding and renowned individual. The life of Oscar Rivera is an inspiration not only to New York State and the Puerto Rican community, but to all people whose lives were touched in some way by his vision.

Let us salute him and pay tribute to him in this way.

HONORING VIRGINIA B. HARTER FOR FOUR DECADES OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to invite Members to join me in honoring the career of Virginia B. Harter, Assistant Commissioner, Debt Management Services, Financial Management Service, Department of the Treasury. Mrs. Harter retires from the Senior Executive Service effective October 31, 1997, after nearly 40 years of employment in the Federal service. Mrs. Harter's career consistently exceeded the high standards for superior performance and is a credit to the Financial Management Service and the Department of the Treasury.

Mrs. Harter began her career as a civil servant in 1957 with the National Security Agency. After joining the Department of the Treasury's Financial Management Service in 1959, Mrs. Harter rose through the ranks while serving in numerous important management positions. Between 1979 and 1981, Mrs. Harter served as the program manager for the design and development of the Treasury's Direct Deposit/Electronic Funds Transfer Program. As a result of this program, 53 percent of the 840 million Treasury disbursements were made electronically in 1996, saving taxpayers \$169 million. Mrs. Harter also served as the Director of the Governmentwide Cash Management Program and Director of the Credit Management/Debt Collection programs at the Financial Management Service.

In 1989, Virginia B. Harter was appointed to the position of the Chief Disbursing Officer for

the Federal Government. In that capacity, Mrs. Harter joined the Senior Executive Service where she was responsible for directing the issuance of more than 800 million payments valued at over \$1.7 trillion annually. Mrs. Harter remained in this position until 1994 when she was appointed to the position of Deputy Associate Commissioner for Re-engineering where she led the research and the development of the conceptual design for the world-class government-wide payments process for the future.

Mrs. Harter earned the 1995 Presidential Award of Meritorious Executive for the Senior Executive Service for her outstanding contributions in building sound financial management programs government-wide and particularly, for her leadership in creating programs to share financial and technical assistance to the new independent states of the former Soviet Union.

In 1996, Virginia Harter was appointed Assistant Commissioner for Debt Management Services at the Financial Management Service. This placed her in the forefront of the Federal Government's effort to recover over \$51 billion in non-tax delinquencies owed to the Government. She provided vital leadership in the management and expansion of government-wide debt collection efforts as required by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996. This included services for all Federal agencies and State governments, such as administrative offset, the Treasury Offset Program, and cross-servicing and collection of delinquent debt.

Virginia Harter's exceptional knowledge and expertise in implementing the Government-wide Debt Management Program will be sorely missed by Members of Congress who remain determined to relieve future generations from suffocating Federal budget deficits. I invite my colleagues to join me in saluting a job well done, and in wishing Mrs. Harter an enjoyable and satisfying retirement.

THE BOUNDARY WATERS CANOE AREA WILDERNESS

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with my colleagues an article that appeared in today's edition of the Washington Post. It concerns legislation I have introduced entitled "The BWCAW Accessibility and Fairness Act of 1997," H.R. 1739. I offer this article, written by Karl Vick, because it is a particularly well-balanced, informative, and insightful account of an issue that has fallen victim to an enormous amount of misinformation.

Mr. Vick's article describes the historically important role that the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness [BWCAW] has played in the lives of Northern Minnesotans, as well as the current issue concerning access to this natural treasure that is before this body. I believe it would be beneficial for all Members, as well as the public at large, to learn from Mr. Vick's article.

[From the Washington Post, October 22, 1997]
RIPPLES OF DISCONTENT

(By Karl Vick)

ELY, MINN.—Once again the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness is awash in the

sort of righteous arguments, political torments and generalized stress that people flock to this serene constellation of lakes, islands and sky to leave behind.

And once again the fight is over the preferred method of plying its glassy waters.

Canoeists say a bill set for a vote today in a House committee will expand the use of motorboats, sundering the almost sepulchral tranquility that has made these more than 1 million acres where Minnesota meets Canada the most popular federal wilderness. More than 200,000 people visited the Boundary Waters last year, arriving from as far away as Holland, and 92 percent made their way among its 1,100 lakes by paddling.

"It's like going back in time. I felt like a fur trader," said Gail Klugman, after a week-end visiting from suburban Minneapolis. "It's just the most peaceful place I've ever been."

Of those who prefer skimming along by outboard motor, on the other hand, most live just minutes away. Locals visit the boundary Waters mostly to fish, and complain that the number of favorite walleye holes accessible by outboard has been effectively reduced even below the 22 lakes left open to them by legislation passed over their objections almost two decades ago.

"The people who live up here and make a life of it—be it at the mines, on the lakes, own your own business, whatever—these people are locked out of their own back door," said Steve Koschak, who owns a resort outside Ely. "And you can say it's a playground for the whole country. But when you live on a lake and you can't go out on it because of some imaginary line going down the middle of it? That ain't right."

Anglers have sought relief from a Republican Congress that likes to approach issues with the assumption that locals know better than Washington. Local advocates insist that the measure the House Resources Committee will take up this morning—an identical bill awaits floor action in the Senate—would do little more than allow pickup trucks to tow motorboats on three rugged trails between lakes, or portages, that have been closed by federal courts.

But the bills would also check a trend that has been running toward canoeists and wilderness advocates for decades. In Minnesota, the lid has come off a controversy that, when last broached 20 years ago, tipped the balance in a U.S. Senate primary, inspired class warfare across the Land of 10,000 Lakes and put local Forest Service employees in the habit of venturing into the woods only in street clothes for fear of drawing gunfire if they wore their uniforms.

"It gets old, to say the least," said Frank Leoni, standing with one foot in Newton Lake and one on the shore.

A Forest Service employee dressed in flannel shirt and rubber waders only because he had been casting a jig for walleye, Leoni had just lifted a fishing boat onto a set of "portage wheels" he and his buddies were about to haul a quarter of a mile on their way home to Fall Lake. The boat was laden with camping gear, fishing poles and the legal limit of fish caught over four days. That's roughly as much time, Leoni pointed out, as it would have taken them to paddle waters they had covered in a single day with their outboard.

"I think that's the concern of the locals, who work, you know. Who want to come in for a day," said Dan Hernesmaa, an Ely native. "We enjoy the wilderness as much as the paddlers do."

But not in the same way.

Sound carries across water, and on the stony, glacial lakes of the Boundary Waters it seems to carry like nowhere else. Located just beyond the Laurentian Divide, north of

which rivers flow toward Hudson Bay, it is a lake land matrix unlike any east of the Mississippi: a wilderness of rock fields scooped out by glaciers, then filled by evergreens, aspen and cold, clear water. The result is terrain of lush color but almost austere stillness.

Kevin Proescholdt, who worked as a guide in the area for 10 years before heading the advocacy group Friends of the Boundary Waters, recalled hearing traffic from a road fully six miles from his campsite. In such a setting the putt-putt of a 25 horsepower outboard (the maximum horsepower allowed on most lakes in the wilderness area) is cast as an all-out assault on the hush that canoeists savor.

A pair of them glided into the Newton Lake portage while Leoni and Hernesmaa spoke, their craft's approach so quiet neither man was aware of it until it skimmed onto the landing beside them.

"It's really hard to contradict the locals, but I think they ought to leave it the way it is," said Brian Nugent, 27, a New Orleans bartender armstrong but otherwise refreshed after five days paddling a canoe rented from Koschak's resort. His father, an environmental scientist, had traveled from Atlanta for the trip.

"It's just a special place, that's all you can say," Richard Nugent said. "If people want to partake of it they ought to paddle like everyone else."

Residents reply that the Boundary Waters is unusual in another way. Among federal wilderness areas established by Congress in 1964, it is one of only a small handful that historically has made accommodation for motorboats. Even the 1978 bill that banned mining and logging allowed small outboards to continue on the 22 larger lakes that, together, account for 23 percent of the wilderness area's water surface. The problem has become reaching those lakes.

Access to the Boundary Waters is restricted. In order to increase the odds of a "wilderness experience" that federal regulation defines as encountering other humans no more than seven times in a day, the U.S. Forest Service issues permits even for single day use. The agency also allows entry only at specific sites, some a fair hike from the best fishing.

For years, commercial outfitters cut down the inconvenience by making trucks available to haul motorboats on three portages, one four miles long. But under the terms of the hard-fought 1978 legislation, those trucks would be allowed only if it wasn't "feasible" to drag the boats overland by hand. The crucial term was agreed upon in negotiations between Charles Dayton, the attorney representing environmentalists, and Ron Walls, a local lawyer charged with representing Northern Minnesota interests.

Dayton later confided that "feasible" was a linguistic booby trap—a legal term of art that courts would almost surely interpret in a way that would guarantee the motorized portages would be shut down, as, indeed, the U.S. Supreme Court in 1993 ruled they must be.

"Candidly, I doubt whether Ron as a general practitioner in a small town knew that," Dayton is quoted as saying in "Troubled Waters," a book recounting the Boundary Waters battle from the environmentalists' point of view. "And I didn't tell him about it."

Motor advocates waived the passage like a flag at a House subcommittee hearing last month.

"We're not rubes," said Rep. James L. Oberstar, whose district includes the Boundary Waters. "We're not jack pine savages. We're honest, decent people and we took them at their word."

"And that word was 'feasible.'"

Oberstar, ranking Democrat on the Transportation Committee, sponsored the portage bill in the House while Rod Grams (R-Minn.) pushed passage in the Senate. The Clinton administration opposes both, as it did a measure last year that would have increased outboard use while bringing the wilderness area under a "local management council."

Todd Indehar, president of the grass-roots Conservationists With Common Sense, said such a council remains his ultimate goal. But lawmakers insist their ambitions extend only to the three portages (and keeping motors on a section of one large lake where they are scheduled to be banned under the 1978 agreement).

"I'm not saying you have to open this up and kowtow to the people of Northern Minnesota and give them everything they want," Grams said. "But what are they asking for? Only what they had."

In Ely, the appetite for a win is keen. With main roads lined by canoe outfitters and a clutch of outdoorsy boutiques (including one named for polar adventurer Will Steger, the most famous local resident), the town of 4,000 appears prosperous. But Ely has lost population in the decade since the open pit mines cut back at the nearby Mesabi Iron Range. And the tourism that, during the short summer, has taken up some of the slack is built on a more effete appreciation of the outdoors than most locals knew growing up.

"The impression is we get a lot of rich yuppies who don't even know what to do with their money and they tell us what to do, where to do it and when to do it. And the portages is a symbol of that," said Vince O'Conner, 41, of nearby Babbitt.

The enmity goes back to at least 1978 and the "compromise" that Indehar said destroyed a vibrant local heritage of fishing shacks and family outings in the name of an urban elite view of "wilderness." The politically active region mobilized against the U.S. Senate bid of Donald Fraser, who had championed the measure in the House. And the memory of his upset loss is still savored at the Hook, Line & Sinker bait and tackle shop on Sheridan Street.

"You're looking at one of the baldheaded [expletives] who helped send him down the tubes," said owner Leonard Katauskas, the Salem in the corner of his mouth going jaunty for a moment.

It does not matter that the economic benefit of opening the portages likely would be, as Katauskas put it, "minuscule." Nor is there traction for the argument that motors are welcome in the 98 percent of Minnesota lakes that the lie outside the wilderness area.

The lakes many area residents grew up fishing lay inside the Boundary Waters, and locals say they want to reach them again even if the Forest Service imposes a \$10 daily user-fee, as it recently announced it would.

"This," Oberstar said, "is a contest over lifestyles."

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE JAMES NOWICKI

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Judge James Nowicki who is being honored with the Boy Scout's Distinguished Citizen of the Year Award by the Clinton Valley Council of Boy Scouts of America.

The award was presented to Judge Nowicki on October 22, 1997 at Fern Hill Country Club.

Judge Nowicki has served Macomb County as Probate Court Judge since 1975. In 1978, Judge Nowicki's colleagues elected him Chief Probate Judge. Under Judge Nowicki's leadership, the Probate Court has initiated innovated programs such as a mediation process and referee system. He also established the appointment of Guardian Ad Litem to help senior citizens protect their rights during periods of illness or mental incapacity.

Throughout the years, Judge Nowicki has been active in a variety of community organizations. Some of his past and present affiliations include the Founders Day Committee of Orchard Lake Schools, the John W. Smith's Old Timers, the Mt. Clemens JC, and the Clinton Valley Council Boy Scouts of America. His civic contributions have touched the lives of many people.

Taking an active role in one's community is a responsibility we all share, but few fulfill. Judge Nowicki's time, talents, and energy are appreciated by all of us. I thank him for his efforts and commend him for his good work. I applaud the Boy Scouts of Clinton Valley Council for Recognizing Judge Nowicki. He has provided outstanding leadership to our community and I know he is proud to be honored by the Scouts.

On behalf of the Boy Scouts of America, I urge my colleagues to join me in saluting Judge James Nowicki.

TRIBUTE TO HENRY B. GONZALEZ

SPEECH OF

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 7, 1997

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Congressman HENRY B. GONZALEZ who, after 36 years of service, is resigning from Congress this year. I would like to join my colleagues in honoring this great leader.

Congressman GONZALEZ leaves a legacy of hard work and dedication to his constituents as well as the entire country. He provided leadership by serving diligently as the House Banking Committee chairman from 1989 to 94, where he shepherded 71 bills through the legislative process from introduction to enactment into law.

Congressman GONZALEZ is a role model for young men and women as well as the Hispanic community. Before serving in Congress, he operated a Spanish-English translating business with his father and taught math to veterans and citizenship classes to resident aliens seeking citizenship. He went on to serve his constituents of San Antonio as a member of the city council for 3 years and then as State senator for nearly 5 years.

Congressman GONZALEZ is a devoted public servant who will be missed by all of his colleagues. I am very proud of his achievements and contributions to our country.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2169, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 9, 1997

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2169, the Transportation appropriations conference report for fiscal year 1998. This measure provides a net total of \$42.2 billion, which is \$5.1 billion—14 percent—more than the current level, but \$320 million—1 percent—less than the House-passed bill. H.R. 2169 funds the Department of Transportation and related agencies, including the following agencies within the Department: Coast Guard, Federal Aviation Administration; Federal Highway Administration; Federal Railroad Administration; and the Federal Transit Administration.

In particular, H.R. 2169 funds two valuable projects for the Regional Transit Authority [RTA] in Ohio's 11th Congressional District. I am very pleased that Congress saw the need for expanding the blue line and the waterfront line. These are important improvements for Greater Cleveland.

The RTA will receive \$800,000 for a major investment study of extending the blue line of the Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority through Shaker Heights to the Highland Hills Corridor. This extension would directly link a growing suburban employment center with the region's largest employment center—downtown Cleveland. This rail transportation link is especially important since there is no direct freeway link between these two employment centers.

Congress also allotted \$1 million for a major investment study for a waterfront line extension that would serve the Playhouse Square, Cleveland State University, and the rest of the St. Vincent Quadrangle. This study would assess the needs of north-south transportation in the eastern portion of the central business district. The study may also further support how the waterfront line extension could improve the entire region's transportation system goals.

I am pleased with the positive effects the RTA extensions can have on Greater Cleveland's workers. With RTA extensions, the Beachwood-Orange-Highland Hills area will be able to attract major commercial/industrial employers to undeveloped and underdeveloped land. Suburban residents will also be better linked to their downtown employers.

Funding for these RTA studies is part of an effort to assure accommodating and economical access between the city center and the suburbs for all Greater Cleveland citizens. The need for an expansion of our public transit system is a good sign; it reflects the development of the Warehouse District, the success of the Flats Entertainment District, and the popularity of the downtown sports facilities, among the many other assets of Cleveland. I am glad that Congress recognizes these developments, and I support H.R. 2169.

CLARIFICATION OF THE HEALTH INFORMATION PORTABILITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

HON. DAVID L. HOBSON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, on August 21, 1996, the *Health Information Portability and Accountability Act* became law. The health care administrative simplification provision of this new law is based largely on prior work done by my colleague Mr. SAWYER and myself.

As is to be expected, a few people don't want to play by the rules. It has come to my attention that a bill that I introduced in 1995 is being used by some of these groups to leverage an interpretation of the current law to say that standards for specific administrative simplification transactions to be adopted under the law are voluntary standards. I want to make it clear that, although voluntary standardization was considered in the past, it was judged to be unworkable in the real world and is not a part of the law today for that reason.

The industry has voluntary standards today. Because the standards are merely voluntary, a number of payers have continued to require others to use their individual formats, which has effectively prevented the industry as a whole from moving to a single, efficient electronic transaction environment. The splintered state of the current electronic interchange world is one key reason for the enactment of the administrative simplification provisions.

The intent of the law is that all electronic transactions for which standards are specific must be conducted according to the standards. These standards were not imposed by the law, but instead were developed by a process which included significant private sector input. Providers are given the option of whether to conduct the transactions electronically or "on paper" but if they elect to conduct them electronically, they must use the standards agreed upon through the law. Payers are required to accept these transmissions in the standard format in which they are sent and must not delay a transaction or adversely affect a provider who wants to conduct the transactions electronically.

I hope my statements today help clarify the intent of this legislation and work to prevent any non-compliance. There are specific deadlines for compliance and penalties in the law for anyone who fails to comply with the intent of this law. Mandatory compliance is required in order to meet the goals of simplifying the administration of our Nation's health care system and improving its efficiency and effectiveness.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, another day and still no campaign finance reform. As you know, I have been making a statement in the RECORD every day asking for you to schedule a vote on campaign finance reform. Each day I have

tried to point to reasons why we need reform, and examples of the problems that exist in the system. Today I was amazed and amused by three items which jumped out at me in the morning newspaper, each pointed once again for the desperate need for campaign finance reform.

The three items brought to our attention today are: the Senate majority dinner, to be held on November 5, where sponsors are asked to raise \$100,000 for the Republican Senate majority; a weekend retreat sponsored by the Democratic National Committee this weekend. The retreat costs \$50,000 and includes appearances by the President and the Vice President. And, finally, the recent disclosure that the Republican National Committee has spent \$800,000 on attack ads in the special congressional election in New York City.

Mr. Speaker, it should be obvious. There is too much money in the system, the average citizen is being shut out of the process, and the leadership of this House is unwilling to allow a vote on fixing campaign finance reform. Now is the time for action.

EXCEPTIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN CONSERVATION

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to two families in my district for their exceptional accomplishments in conservation of our resources. Harold and Virginia Schlenvogt are receiving the Menominee Conservation District's 1997 Conservation Farmers Award and Tom and Pat Schloegel are receiving the 1997 Conservation Forestry Award.

Harold and Virginia Schlenvogt own and operate a farm that has been in their family since 1932. The Schlenvogt farm is typical of the farms in Menominee County. It is 280 acres, with 150 acres cleared. There is a milking herd of 50 Holsteins and a herd of 40 young stock. The barns, silos, and sheds were all built by Harold, and a new home stands next to the site of the original farm house.

While the farm may be typical, the commitment of the Schlenvogt family to the task of farming and to community service is something special. In addition to full-time farming, Harold has served on many local boards and commissions, as well as church building and Sunday School boards. Harold and Virginia have passed along their strong family values. One son, Steve, has his own farm just down the road, and another son is serving the county as a member of the road commission.

The Schlenvogt's are now planning to retire and enjoy their 3 children and 10 grandchildren. While Menominee County still has some 300 producing farms, we will truly miss Harold and Virginia's agricultural contributions.

The second couple being honored for their conservation efforts is Tom and Pat Schloegel. The Schloegel's moved to Menominee in the mid 1960's to escape the pace and development of Chicago and to raise their family in God's country. One of their early investments was in a 280 acre parcel of property with many dilapidated old buildings and woods that were in need of sensible forestry management.

Over the past 30 years, Tom, Pat, and their children have harvested wood from the property and planted thousands of trees as part of the Forest Stewardship Program. When the Schloegel's four boys were in school, Tom sent saplings to their classes on Arbor Day to encourage an early education of the importance of forest stewardship in our youth. Tom and Pat's son Scott Schloegel is my chief of staff here in Washington and recalls many weekends spent with his family on the property working their garden, planting trees, and harvesting select trees that were marked for removal to allow healthy growth of the forest. Now every time Scott gets home to see his parents it includes a trip to "the farm" to monitor progress of the plantings and reminisce about the great times spent with the family over the years.

The Schloegel's continue their efforts to encourage stewardship today by planting trees to honor their grandson, constructing ponds for wildlife and giving Global Relief shirts to their children which say "Cool the Globe, Plant a Tree" on them.

Mr. Speaker, it is because of families like the Schlenvogt's and the Schloegel's that we in northern Michigan are able to enjoy such a high quality of life. I thank them for their conservation efforts and congratulate them on receiving their awards from the Menominee Conservation District.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO HELP THE NATION'S SAFETY NET HOSPITALS: CARVE OUT OF DISPROPORTIONATE SHARE HOSPITAL PAYMENTS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 22, 1997

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of myself and Mr. STARK, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. BECERRA, I am today introducing legislation to give equitable treatment to the Nation's safety net hospitals, the hospitals which serve a disproportionate share of the Nation's uninsured and low income.

Our bill carves out disproportionate share hospital [DSH] payments from the amount we give HMO's and pays those DSH funds directly to DSH hospitals when managed care company patients use a DSH hospital.

This legislation completes a process well-started in the Balanced Budget Act. In the just-enacted Balanced Budget Act, we carved out from what we pay HMO's the amount attributable to the cost of graduate medical education [GME] and provided that, when an HMO's patient actually uses a GME hospital, that hospital will be directly reimbursed by Medicare for its extra GME expenses. This provision corrects a serious problem facing our Nation's teaching and research hospitals: HMO's get paid as if they use these hospitals, but in many—but not all—cases, HMO's avoid these more expensive hospitals. The carve out will prevent windfalls to HMO's and permit the GME hospitals to compete fairly for HMO patients.

The same logic that supported the GME carve out supports the DSH carve out. Though the Senate Finance and Commerce Committees' bills provided for both a DSH carve out

and a GME carve out, the DSH carve out was dropped from the final BBA. There is no logic to not applying the same principle to DSH payments.

Our Nation's safety-net hospitals desperately need these extra payments—and HMO's which do not use DSH hospitals do not deserve the extra amount. For example, as data from 1995 show, the Nation's public hospitals in over 100 of America's largest metropolitan areas are among the key safety-net hospitals. These hospitals make up only about 2 percent of all the Nation's hospitals, yet they provide more than 20 percent of all uncompensated care and they rely on Medicare and Medicaid to fund more than half of that uncompensated care. In 1995, 67 of these safety-net hospitals reported incurring \$5.8 billion in uncompensated care costs—defined as bad debt and charity care—an average of over \$86 million per hospital. For these institutions, bad debt and charity care represented 25 percent of their total gross charges. These safety-net hospitals have the worst total margins—that is, "profits"—in the hospital industry. Overall, hospital margins from Medicare payments are at record highs and this fact justified the Medicare payment update freeze and reductions which were included in the Balanced Budget Act. But the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission estimates that in 1997 the Nation's major teaching hospitals, who also tend to be DSH hospitals, will have the lowest total margins of any hospital category: 3.9 percent—a thin and shrinking margin that will surely turn negative in the next economic downturn. The enactment of this legislation could help improve these margins and preserve the more than 800 hospitals who are receiving DSH payments.

Providing a DSH carve out will also help these hospitals compete equally for managed care patients. Failing to provide a carve out serves as an incentive to managed care plans not to use these more expensive hospitals. A recent White Paper from the National Association of Public Hospitals and Health Systems entitled "Preserving America's Safety Net Hospitals" explains why the DSH carve out should be legislated: "The current methodology for distributing Direct Graduate Medical Education, Indirect Medical Education, and DSH payments is seriously flawed in the Medicare managed care context. For Medicare patients enrolled in managed care, these supplemental payments are incorporated into the average adjusted per capita cost [AAPCC] which is the capitation payment made to managed care plans. The plans do not necessarily pass these payments along to the hospitals which incur the costs that justify the payments. In fact, some plans receive the payments and do not even contract with such hospitals. As Medicare increases the use of capitated risk contracting, the amount of DGME, IME, and DSH funds that go to teaching hospitals will diminish considerably unless this payment policy is changed. In essence, payments intended to support the costs of teaching or low income care are being diverted from the hospitals that provide the care to managed care plans that are not fulfilling this mission. For this reason, the GME and DSH payments must be carved out of the AAPCC rate and made directly to the hospitals that incur those costs."

I am pleased to report that the Hospital Association of New York State [HANYS] and the Greater New York Hospital Association

[GNYHA] have announced their support for this bill. I hope that other hospital associations around the Nation will quickly join in urging passage of this bill.

The carve out for graduate medical education was wisely included in the Balanced Budget Act. It is logical, appropriate, and important that we complete the work and carve out the DSH payments.

SOROPTIMIST INTERNATIONAL OF WASHINGTON, DC MARKS 75 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Soroptimist International of Washington, DC formerly known as the Soroptimist Club. November 27, 1997, will mark the 75th anniversary of this distinguished organization's charter, an event that justly deserves our appreciation. The community service efforts of this group of professional women should be recognized, for they have served the needs of the metropolitan Washington, DC, area well. Additionally, they have worked with their counterpart clubs throughout the United States, and all over the world, to help victims of disasters and to improve the quality of life of the less fortunate.

Soroptimists in the Washington metro area have worked tirelessly to improve the education, health, and welfare of residents of all communities. For nearly 40 years Soroptimists have provided a monetary award to a high school senior based on achievements in citizenship. They have awarded scholarships to allow students to attend Gallaudet University and the Howard University School of Nursing. Also, each year they present a grant to a woman reentering the workplace. They are a founding benefactor of the Museum for Women in the Arts. Over the years, they have purchased bulletproof vests for police officers, imported German Shepherd dogs for the K-9 Corps, and helped the hospital for sick children install a new roof. They pay for mammograms at Providence Hospital for low-income women, and they purchase sleeping bags for the homeless of our community.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating and applauding the Soroptimist International of Washington, DC, and all Soroptimists throughout the world.

TRIBUTE TO EILEEN M. MCCARTHY

HON. MICHAEL PAPPAS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the achievement of a young, prominent American from New Jersey. Eileen M. McCarthy was recently named a national finalist in the second annual Samsung American Legion Scholarship Program. Eileen received this honor based on her participation in the New Jersey American Legion Auxiliary Girls State Program.

Eileen is among 95 other outstanding young Americans named as finalists to complete for

1 of 10 college scholarships, each worth \$20,000. These young girls were judged on the basis of their involvement in their school and community and for their academic achievements.

The scholarship program is funded by a \$5 million endowment from the Samsung Group, an international company headquartered in South Korea and is administered by the American Legion. The endowment was made in 1995 as an expression of appreciation and in recognition of our country's involvement and sacrifice in the Korean War.

Mr. Speaker, young women like Ms. McCarthy are excellent examples of America's commitment to education and community service. Her hard work and dedication would make veterans very proud. I wish to commend Ms. McCarthy on her exemplary work.

THE "NOT RAISING HOGS" BUSINESS

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, this letter came from a young man in the 11th grade in Alabama, and I thought it was worth putting into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD so everyone in America could see how some of our Government programs are being used.

To: Honorable Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, DC.

DEAR SIR: My friend, Ed Peterson, over at Wells Iowa, received a check for \$1,000 from the government for not raising hogs. So, I want to go into the "not raising hogs" business next year.

What I want to know is, in your opinion, what is the best kind of farm not to raise hogs on, and what is the best breed of hogs not to raise? I want to be sure that I approach this endeavor in keeping with all governmental policies. I would prefer not to raise razorbacks, but if that is not a good breed not to raise, then I will just as gladly not raise Yorkshires or Durocs.

As I see it, the hardest part of this program will be in keeping an accurate inventory of how many hogs I haven't raised.

My friend, Peterson, is very joyful about the future of the business. He has been raising hogs for twenty years or so, and the best he ever made on them was \$422 in 1968, until this year when he got your check for \$1000 for not raising hogs.

If I get \$1000 for not raising 50 hogs, will I get \$2000 for not raising 100 hogs? I plan to operate on a small scale at first, holding myself down to about 4000 hogs not raised, which will mean about \$80,000 the first year. Then I can afford an airplane.

Now another thing, these hogs I will not raise will not eat 100,000 bushels of corn. I understand that you also pay farmers for not raising corn and wheat. Will I qualify for payments for not raising wheat and corn not to feed 4000 hogs I am not going to raise?

Also, I am considering the "not milking cows" business, so send me any information you have on that too.

In view of these circumstances, you understand that I will be totally unemployed and plan to file for unemployment and food stamps.

Be assured you will have my vote in the coming election.

Patriotically Yours,

Entre Prenuer.

CONGRATULATIONS J. MICHAEL
WILLIAMS

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, the ability for our manufacturing industry to continue as the world's leader depends upon the knowledge and inventiveness of the professionals who devote their lives to their respective industries. The automotive industry, which is so important in my congressional district, is fortunate to have dedicated individuals such as J. Michael Williams, who this year received the James P. Keating Founders' Freedom Award from the American Foundrymen's Society.

His award from the American Foundrymen's Society is to recognize the many contributions he has made to the foundry industry, and his active involvement in government affairs, human resource management, safety, health and education. He leads a team of 13,000 people at five manufacturing sites and two development facilities. He was directly responsible for an outstanding safety record at these facilities, with only four tenths of one work day lost per 100 employees, while according to the National Safety Council iron and steel foundries generally lost 8.3 work days per 100 employees. Several technological advances were achieved under Mike's direction. He instituted the first plasma cupola in North America, high volume casting of aluminum into greensand, and the use of GMBond, a new environmentally friendly core sand binder.

Mike Williams is the components manufacturing manager for the General Motors Powertrain Group, working in Saginaw, MI. He has been a leader for GM in the development of many advances in casting technology which help make our cars both more durable and more efficient. Having started at Delco Remy as an hourly General Motors Institute student, he rose to several supervisory positions, including superintendent of Delco Remy's plant 10 in 1980, and divisional production manager in 1981. He was director of production control at the Oldsmobile Division in Lansing in August, 1984, and then for the Buick-Oldsmobile-Cadillac J/N product team. He also worked at the Central Foundry Division as director of materials management. In 1990 he was appointed manager of the chassis and transmissions strategic business unit. And in 1992 he became director of manufacturing-casting operations for GM powertrain.

Michael Williams has most definitely had a career of success and advancement, culminating in this richly deserved award from his peers in the foundry industry. I urge you and all of our colleagues, Mr. Speaker, to join me in congratulating him for his award, and in wishing him every continued success.

REPEAL OF PRIVATE FEE-FOR-SERVICE PLANS IN MEDICARE

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to repeal the option of pri-

vate fee-for-service plans under Medicare+Choice which was enacted this summer as part of the Balanced Budget Act.

These plans make no sense whatsoever. The CBO did not assign any costs to them, because they basically assumed no one would be foolish enough to join one. But the plans hold some potential for further risk segmentation and consumer abuse and should therefore be repealed.

This proposal, which came from the Senate, provides an individual with the equivalent of an amount of money equal to the amount that would be spent on them if they joined an HMO in their area and allows them to use that voucher to buy into an unmanaged fee-for-service plan, which has none of Medicare's billing or utilization protections. In terms of out-of-pocket expenses, the sky would be the limit and the insurance nature of Medicare would be gone.

Who would be nutty enough to want to buy into one of these plans, you ask? The very, very rich who don't have to think about medical bills might be interested. It could be a sort of boutique status symbol and sold as a plan which attracts the very best doctors who would like to charge more. If this Beverly Hills policy were the only danger, one could look the other way. But there is the danger that salespersons could convince some vulnerable senior to join such a plan without understanding the tremendous extra liability they would face. There is a danger that in certain rural or isolated communities a group of doctors could force patients to accept this plan as the only option—thus increasing their income while destroying Medicare's protections.

This proposal is the brainchild of some in the right-to-life community who believe that Medicare payment rates are so strict that some doctors may not provide adequate care under traditional Medicare. Therefore, to avoid euthanasia one can join one of these plans and let your doctor charge you extra. It is too bad that those who care about killing seniors spend so much time helping the rich find fire escapes, and so little time helping the uninsured and those who are not rich live in a good system.

Mr. Speaker, there is no evidence of access or quality problems in the current Medicare system. Indeed, the latest data from the Physician Payment Assessment Commission shows that the major access problem facing seniors is lack of money to pay the 20 percent co-payment—not the fact that we pay doctors on a fee schedule.

The private fee-for-service option is a mischievous amendment that does not good and has potential for harm. Repeal would remove a wart from the Medicare Program and ensure that we all—rich and poor—seek to keep the system a quality system.

SCHOOL LUNCH WEEK:
SUSTENANCE FOR OUR CHILDREN

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the importance of a vital and often overlooked national program. The week of October 20 through October 24 marks the 51st

anniversary of the National School Lunch Program, which has served to provide nutritional meals to three generations of American schoolchildren.

In California's 50th Congressional District, as in many other communities across the country, school lunches provide the only balanced meal that many of our children can count on. Sadly, their young voices are not always heard as Congress debates the necessity of this program.

The National School Lunch Program provides the most basic need of our young people—a healthy, balanced meal to give them the nutrition and energy necessary to learn and succeed in school. School lunches provide the sustenance for the body that enables children to learn and provide sustenance for their developing minds.

Incredibly, this beneficial and cost-effective program is under constant attack. Such short-sighted logic is a threat to the health and welfare of our children and our Nation as a whole. Many of my colleagues remember attempts to designate catsup as a vegetable and other attempts to eliminate the program entirely. These are not examples of cost-effective government, they are not examples of leadership, they are examples of child neglect—both criminal in intent and cold at heart.

Mr. Speaker, in honor of National School Lunch Week, I ask that my colleagues rise and join with me in support of the National School Lunch Program to continue this important nutritional lifeline to our children.

IS THE IRS A ROGUE AGENCY?
FEDERAL EMPLOYEES ARE
AGAIN THE SCAPEGOAT

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, recently we have heard horror stories from a Senate Finance Committee about Federal employees of the Internal Revenue Agency, the IRS. As these charges have echoed and reechoed across the political spectrum, there have been few voices willing to express a contrary point of view.

I fear, Mr. Speaker, that we are again witnessing an effort to score political points by scapegoating Federal employees. While I do not condone wrongdoing by any Government employee, the recent charges have been blown completely out of proportion and have tainted all employees of the IRS. This is absolutely appalling.

Mr. Speaker, in this atmosphere National Public Radio has again demonstrated that it is a national treasure, a vital information resource that provides critically needed alternate points of view. NPR is not just another "me-too" media outlet reflecting, but not thinking about, the so-called news.

In an excellent commentary broadcast by NPR's "All Things Considered" on Tuesday, October 21, Jacob Weisberg, the chief political correspondent for Slate magazine, provided a much-needed alternate point of view. It puts the IRS bashing into perspective, and it emphasizes that Federal employees are a competent and dedicated group of Americans. Mr. Speaker, I ask that his commentary be placed

in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give it serious and thoughtful attention.

Robert Siegel, Host: Commentator Jacob Weisberg says IRS bashing has become a popular new game on Capitol Hill and in the news media. He says the accusations would not stand up to an audit.

Jacob Weisberg, Commentator: Republicans have an excellent new enemy—the Internal Revenue Service. With Senate hearings and a national barnstorming tour, party leaders have spent the past several weeks vilifying the one government bureaucracy they think has no friends.

Democrats and the Clinton administration, sensing a political hazard, have piled on with their own expressions of outrage and called for reform.

But is the IRS really a rogue agency? Consider what we've learned in recent weeks. The Senate Finance Committee heard testimony from four abused taxpayers. These four were culled from some 1,500 who have contacted the committee. There's no way of knowing how many of those have legitimate gripes.

But even if all were genuine victims, it would not remotely approach the kind of systematic sadism alleged by Republicans. There are more than 200 million tax returns filed each year, of which 2 million are audited. Fifteen hundred abject failures would mean an error rate of .00075 percent. And that's not even per year. It's per ever.

Even some Republicans used to think that was pretty good. A bipartisan commission on the IRS recently concluded that there was no systematic abuse of taxpayers. The commission found very few examples of IRS personnel abusing power, its report noted.

What about the IRS using revenue quotas? To the extent this happened, it was a response to pressure from Capitol Hill. In 1995, the newly elected Gingrich Congress passed a compliance initiative authorizing the hiring of 1,200 new agents. It demanded data from the agency to show that the money was being well spent.

But didn't we at least learn that the IRS persecutes the poor? There has been a sharp decline in audits of taxpayers with incomes of more than \$100,000, and an increase for those under \$25,000. But there are some innocent explanations. In 1990, the IRS began categorizing non-filers about whom it lacked information in the \$25,000 and under category. It audited more of them after Congress demanded that it prevents cheating on the Earned Income Tax Credit, which goes to the working poor.

Upper income audits dropped when shelters were closed by tax reform in 1986. Despite the weakness of these and other charges, Republicans seem to think IRS bashing makes a great theme. TRENT LOTT, the Senate Majority Leader, recently slashed the agency as intrusive, abusive, and out of control. That's not a bad soundbite. But the IRS isn't out of control. Its critics are.

TRIBUTE TO RUTH VOORHEES

HON. MICHAEL PAPPAS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a woman whose service and dedication should serve as an example to us all. For 22 years, Ruth Voorhees has volunteered at Morristown Memorial Hospital.

When Mrs. Voorhees became a widow at the age of 77, she began volunteering at this

hospital as a way to cope with her loss. As a volunteer, she became a valuable asset of the Morristown Memorial Hospital volunteer corps. Her ability to turn an adverse situation into something constructive and meaningful is heartwarming and is recognized by many.

Recently, Mrs. Voorhees turned 99. Although birthdays of volunteers aren't usually observed, the staff made an exception and tied a big birthday balloon to her chair. Moreover, each day of the week of her birthday, she was taken out for lunch and dinner. This was all part of a week-long celebration to thank Mrs. Voorhees for her years of service.

Mr. Speaker, Ruth Voorhees embodies the movement this country has made toward placing a higher value on service and voluntarism. Also, Mrs. Voorhees has reaped deep rewards since becoming a volunteer and has found new dimension of life and new friends as a result of becoming a volunteer.

Ruth Voorhees' service and commitment to her community is work deserving of thanks from Congress, members of her community, friends, and family. I join with the staff of Morristown Memorial Hospital in congratulating and thanking Ruth Voorhees for her desire to help make the world as a better place.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COMMON SENSE CONTRACTING-OUT ACT

HON. ELIJAH E. CUMMINGS

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, on March 30, 1994, President Clinton signed into law the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act [FWRA] (P.L. 103-226) to reduce the Federal employee ceiling between 1993 and 1999 by 272,900 positions to a level of 1.88 million workers.

In his January 23, 1996, State of the Union Address President Clinton proclaimed: The era of big government is over. . . . Our Federal Government today is the smallest it has been in 30 years and it's getting smaller every day.

The FWRA goal has been reached 2 years early. In fact, the administration predicts that by the end of this fiscal year that we will have achieved 110 percent of the original downsizing target.

The question we must now ask ourselves as lawmakers is did we accomplish what we set out to achieve. By getting rid of Federal employees have we made our Government work better and cost less or have we simply replaced civil servants with contractors? Most observers believe that Government downsizing is driving the increase in contracting-out for services.

According to a recent policy analysis from the Cato Institute, at the same time the Government was downsizing there has been a "rapid growth rate of contracted labor, which has become a kind of shadow government." By 1995 the Government was spending \$114 billion a year on service contracts while the total cost of the Federal payroll was only \$111 billion.

Former OMB Deputy Director for Management John Koskinen acknowledged last year that the Government does not know how many private workers it is paying for. "You can use any number you want," he said, "but

whatever it is it is a lot of people." Current OMB Deputy Director for Management Ed Deseve said recently before the House Civil Service Subcommittee that not only do we not know how many contractors work for Uncle Sam "we don't really have any need for this type of information." I disagree.

If you consider the fact that taxpayers are paying the salaries of both Federal employees and contractors, the truth is that we really don't know if the Government today is the smallest it has been in 30 years. More importantly, we really don't know over the long term if contractor performance is more cost effective than in-house performance of Government functions.

When the public sector and the private sector compete to provide Government services, both sides strive to provide the best service for the best price. In these competitions, the public sector wins half the time and the private sector wins half the time. The real winners, however, are the taxpayers who generally benefit from the competition driven 30 percent reduction in the cost of Government services.

Under current Government contracting rules (OMB Circular A-76) when the Government wins a contracting competition its workers are periodically audited to determine if they remain the most cost-effective providers of service. Ironically, no similar rule is applied to contractors that win competitions. My legislation closes the gap in current contracting rules and keeps the competitive spirit alive by providing a mechanism for automatically reviewing contracts that have exceeded their initial projected costs to determine if the work could be performed more efficiently in-house.

If you are interested in ensuring that the American taxpayers are getting the best bang for the buck, I encourage my colleagues to co-sponsor this legislation.

CODIFICATION OF TITLE 8, U.S. CODE, ALIENS AND NATIONALITY

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to codify and enact certain general and permanent laws, related to aliens and nationality, as title 8 of the U.S. Code. This bill has been prepared by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the House of Representatives as a part of the responsibilities of that Office to prepare and submit to the Committee on the Judiciary, for enactment into positive law, all titles of the U.S. Code. This bill makes no change in the substance of existing law.

Anyone interested in obtaining a copy of the bill and a description of the bill, containing a section-by-section summary should contact John R. Miller, Acting Law Revision Counsel, U.S. House of Representatives, H2-304 Ford House Office Building, Washington, D.C., 20515-6711. The telephone number is (202) 226-2411.

Persons wishing to comment on the bill should submit those comments to the Acting Law Revision Counsel no later than January 30, 1998.

HONORING AIR FORCE SECRETARY
SHEILA E. WIDNALL

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Speaker, at the end of the month, a distinguished leader of the Air Force will leave office and begin a new chapter in her life.

Sheila E. Widnall, the first woman to serve as a Service Secretary, will leave her position and I want to join her other friends and colleagues in commending her for a job well done.

During her tenure, Dr. Widnall led the Air Force through a critical period of post-cold-war consolidation and modernization. She directed a time-phased modernization program to shape the future of the Air Force and further integrate space systems into military operations.

Dr. Widnall championed the Department's revolution in business practices with unprecedented acquisition reform initiatives and outsourcing and privatization ventures which have assured that scarce taxpayer dollars are wisely spent. And, she helped lead the Nation's stewardship of space by partnering the Air Force with the National Reconnaissance Office, NASA, and the commercial space sector.

Most notably, Dr. Widnall took care of the individuals who serve in the Air Force. She focused on core values of respect and dignity, assured opportunity for men and women, and pursued tirelessly quality of life issues during a period of personnel reductions and increasing operations tempo. She made tough, but courageous decisions during her 4-year tenure, particularly a recent one involving Air Force Lt. Kelly Flynn.

A sailor, jogger, and friend, I regret that I was not able to join Sheila on a trip we often discussed—a transcontinental flight aboard a C-17 cargo plane—an Air Force procurement we both worked to reform and save.

I join my colleagues on behalf of a grateful nation in thanking Dr. Widnall and her husband, Bill. Dr. Widnall set a high standard of leadership and vision, and has prepared the U.S. Air Force for the challenges of the 21st century.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO SAVE MEDICARE MONEY AND LIVES

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of Representative BECERRA and myself, I am today introducing legislation which will save Medicare money—and save the lives of many of its beneficiaries.

The bill we are introducing passed the House in the Budget reconciliation bill (H.R. 2015) and was known as the Centers of Excellence proposal. CBO scored the provision as saving \$300 million over the 5 years and \$800 million over 10 years.

To quote from the Department of Health and Human Service's justification:

The Center of Excellence proposal originated as a result of a demonstration conducted in the early 90's under which certain facilities, referred to as "Centers of Excellence," were paid a single fee to provide all of the facility, diagnostic and physician services associated with coronary artery bypass graft [CABG] surgery. The facilities were selected on the basis of their outstanding experience, outcomes, and efficiency in performing these procedures. Medicare achieved an average of 12 percent savings for CABG procedures performed through the demonstration.

The House provision would have made the Centers of Excellence program a permanent part of Medicare by authorizing the Secretary to pay selected facilities a single rate for all services, potentially including post-acute services, associated with a surgical procedure or hospital admission related to a medical condition. As with the CABG demonstration, selected facilities would have to meet special quality standards and would be required to implement a quality improvement plan.

The amendment was dropped in conference because of resistance from the Senate. Some Senators from States where no hospitals were designated felt that the program tended to cast into doubt the quality or excellence of non-designated hospitals. Mr. Speaker, the name of this program is not important—what is important is that it can save money and by encouraging beneficiaries to use hospitals that have high volume, quality outcomes, it can save lives. Therefore, I am dropping the term "centers of excellence" and just using the phrase "contracting entities."

Like Lake Wobegon, where all the children are above average, it is human nature for all Members of Congress to want their local hospitals to be above average. But not all hospitals are above average—and this is a serious matter. In fact, it is a matter of life and death. Hospitals which do large volumes of a certain type of procedure tend to have better outcomes and quality. Indeed, really good health policy in this Nation would prohibit hospitals from doing sophisticated procedures if they do not do a certain volume per month. This principle is applied to liver transplants, for example, and ought to be applied to some other procedures as well. We may all have pride in our local hospitals, but the fact is: some of them are killing people because they do not do enough of certain types of procedures and therefore are not skilled in those procedures.

Medicare should be able to contract with certain hospitals for quality and volume—both to save money and to deliver better health care.

We are about to begin a commission to make recommendations for the long-term survival of Medicare. Many on that commission will want to cut back benefits and ask beneficiaries to pay more—but before they do, they should explore every possible cost saving in the system. This bill is a two-fer: it saves money while improving quality.

I regret this provision was not included in this summer's budget bill. I hope it will be included in the next Medicare bill that moves through Congress.

As further explanation of why this legislation makes great sense, I am including below "Extracts from the November, 1995 Research Report" on the Centers of Excellence Demonstration.

CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE DEMONSTRATION— EXTRACTS FROM NOVEMBER 1995 RESEARCH REPORT

Rational for the Demonstration: Physicians operate under different payment incentives than hospitals, so hospital managers have difficulties implementing more efficient practice patterns. A global fee that includes physician services aligns incentive and encourages physicians to use institutional resources in a more cost effective.

Design of the Demonstration: Under the demonstration, Medicare paid each of the hospitals a single global rate for each discharge in DRGs 106 and 107 bypass with and without catheterization. This rate included in all inpatient and physician services. The standard Medicare hospital pass-throughs were also included, i.e., capital and direct medical education, on a prorated basis. Any related readmissions were also included in the rate. Pre- and post-discharge physician services were excluded except for the standard inclusions in the surgeon's global fee. All four hospitals agreed to forego any outlier payments for particularly expensive cases. The hospitals and physicians were free to divide up the payment any way they chose.

Medicare Savings under the Demonstration: From the start of the demonstration in May 1991 through December 1993, the Medicare program saved \$15.3 million on bypass patients treated in the four original demonstration hospital. The average discounted amount to roughly 14 percent on the \$111 million in expended spending on bypass patients, including a 90-day post-discharge period.

90 percent of the savings came from HCFA-negotiated discounts on the Part A and B inpatient expected payments.

8 percent came from lower-than-expected spending on post-discharge care

Beneficiary Savings under the Demonstration: Beneficiaries (and their insurers) saved another \$2.3 million in Part B coinsurance payments.

Total Savings under the Demonstration: Total Medicare savings estimated to have been \$17.6 million in the 2.5 year period.

Also included is an article from the October 23 Washington Post entitled "Turning to a Specialist [Hospital] to Curb Rising Health Care Cost." It is an excellent explanation of how contracting with quality hospitals for a high volume of services can help both the Medicare trust fund and the patient.

TURNING TO A SPECIALIST TO CURB RISING HEALTH CARE COSTS

(By Steven Pearlstein)

Legal Sea Foods. The Cap. Federal Express. Nucor Steel.

One of the things common to all of these successful companies is focus. Rather than try to be all things to all people, they do one thing and do it very well. And by virtue of their high volume and specialization, they have raised quality and lowered prices for their consumers and made a nice profit beside.

But will the same formula work in health care? In small way, it already has.

At the Shouldice Hospital in Toronto, which performs only hernia operations, the average price of \$2,300 was more than a third less than the cost of the same operation at the typical general hospital in the United States. And yet despite the lower cost, only one-half of 1 percent of Shouldice patients need to have the procedure repeated, compared with 10 percent of patients at general hospitals.

And at surgeon Denton Cooley's famed Texas Heart Institute in Houston, a coronary bypass operation cost \$26,000, compared with

a national average of \$30,000. More than 90 percent of Cooley's patients lived five years beyond their surgery; patients elsewhere didn't do nearly as well.

According to Regina Herzlinger, a professor at the Harvard Business School who collected the statistics, these early moves toward specialization are almost sure to be replicated as market forces continue to reshape the health care industry.

Herzlinger notes that a dozen or so medical conditions now account for as much as two-thirds of the nation's health care bill—things such as heart disease, depression, asthma, diabetes, arthritis, cancer and pregnancy. That means that if ways can be found to shave even 15 percent off the cost of treating those conditions, the nation's health care tab could be reduced by \$100 billion each year.

Specialization, of course, is nothing new to medicine. There have long been mental hospitals and children's hospitals, rehab centers and eye and ear infirmaries. But for the most part, these centers have specialized in the hardest-to-treat cases, coupling care with medical research and training in ways that have tended to raise costs rather than lower them.

The new genre of specialty facilities—"focused factories," Herzlinger calls them—tend to be much more entrepreneurial, hoping to leverage their lower prices and higher quality to win contracts from big insurers and health and maintenance organizations.

In a sense, these facilities represent the second phase of the effort to rationalize the nation's health care system. In the first phase, competition forced doctors and nurses and hospital administrations to accept higher workloads and less pay while patients were forced to accept less choice and convenience. Now, that process has pretty much reached its limit.

In the next phase, experts say, the way in which doctors and hospitals go about delivering care will be reengineered, disease by disease. Hospitals and doctors that come up with standard treatments that generate the best medical outcomes at the lowest prices will become the preferred providers of the big health care plans. And look for these specialists to roll out their successful model nationwide, driving local suppliers out of the business in much the same way that Subway has trounced the local sandwich shop and Home Depot the local hardware store.

The high-volume specialists will gain some advantage from the fact that they can buy sutures more cheaply or because they can better afford the cost of sophisticated medical equipment. But more important, according to Herzlinger, is that by doing the same thing over and over again, they gain expertise and efficiency.

At Shouldice Hospital, for example, each surgeon performs an average of 600 to 700 hernia operations each year. That means Shouldice surgeons do more hernia operations in two years than most of their counterparts do in a lifetime.

So promising are these results that big HMOs, such as Oxford Health Plans in the New York area, are working with specialists and hospitals to put together their own focused factories in key markets.

General hospitals look at all this with some apprehension. Right now, the "profits" they earn from high-volume procedures such as heart bypasses and baby deliveries are used to make up for "losses" they suffer or running emergency rooms and neonatal units. But if the profitable business is taken away by the lower-cost specialists, hospital administrators warn that they will have no choice but to raise the price of the services they are left with.

James Bentley, vice president of the American Hospital Association, warns that what

appears at first blush to be cost saving may, in the end, turn out to be nothing more than cost shifting.

But a Georgetown University Medical Center, Kenneth D. Bloem, the new chief executive, believes that the trend toward specialization is inevitable—and that general hospitals like his will have to begin preparing for it.

That might require Georgetown to develop one or two focused factories of its own, he said, while closing down some of its departments that cannot achieve minimum economies of scale. Or it might involve a new arrangement under which management of Georgetown's departments—the coronary surgery unit, say—is turned over to one of the specialty companies.

Right now, says Bloem, officials at a hospital such as Georgetown still think of it as more like a medical department store. In the future, he says, it may have to operate more like a mall made up of a number of market-tested specialty boutiques.

In a small way, that process already has begun. The coffee cart in the lobby of the hospital is run by Starbucks.

FIVE ALARMS FOR FIRE MARSHALL GARY T. CONNELLY

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, whether it is putting out a multiple alarm fire in a major life-threatening situation, providing emergency first aid in the event of an accident, or the more image-laden activities of rescuing the family cat from a tree or taking the shiny engine to an elementary school for fire safety day, each and every one of us has had a very positive encounter with our local fire departments. The people of my home town of Bay City have been the fortunate benefactors of the 30-year career of our recently retired fire marshal, Gary T. Connelly.

From June 1, 1967, when he started at the Central Fire Station and worked for several years with the first emergency rescue squad within the Bay City Fire Department, to his last 5 years as fire marshal, Gary Connelly has let it be known that he cares about the people he serves, the citizens of Bay City, and the many outstanding men and women of the department who report to him.

His outstanding career as a firefighter, a State-certified emergency medical technician, relief driver, and fire awareness officer, is the result of his ongoing professional training throughout his years. With training at Delta College for programs offered with the accreditation of the National Fire Academy, and other programs offered by the Michigan State Police, Macomb College, Eastern Michigan University, Central Michigan University, and the National Fire Academy itself, Fire Marshal Connelly is living testimony to the fact that one never stops learning, and that there are always opportunities to make even outstanding service even better.

The key element to his successful career, however, is the outstanding support that Gary has received from his family. His brother Kenneth also served as a member of the Bay City Fire Department for 32 years. Until his retirement as assistant chief in 1987. And without doubt, Gary's wife, Rosalyn, and his children

Gary Jr. and Sherry, have been most supportive of his career. The dangers of being a firefighter are known to many of us, but are a very real daily fear for the families of these brave men and women. The people of Bay City probably own as much of a debt to Fire Marshal Connelly's family as they do to him.

Mr. Speaker, I know how important leadership is within a demanding organization like a fire department. Gary Connelly has provided service beyond what right any of us may have had to expect. I urge you and all of our colleagues to join me in wishing him a most pleasant and well-earned retirement, and the best for all that his future holds for him.

TRIBUTE TO UNION TOWNSHIP VOLUNTEERS

HON. MICHAEL PAPPAS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, September 20, 1997, over 60 parents, teachers and other volunteers gathered together to help build a playground at the Union Township School in my district.

The cost of the equipment was raised by carnivals, book fairs and other projects. Area contractors, builders and merchants all joined forces to donate their skills, supplies, food and support. The parent-teacher association raised money for the project for 3 years.

When all was ready, the volunteers went to work, constructing the new playground which was ready in time for the start of the school year for the children to enjoy.

Mr. Speaker, this demonstration of community service and volunteerism is characteristic of our Nation's growing effort to help one another. It is heart-warming to hear of efforts like this that bring parents and area residents together for the common good of their children. I want to congratulate the residents of Union Township for coming together for such a worthwhile cause. They are truly an inspiration to us all.

THE ENHANCEMENT OF TRADE, SECURITY, AND HUMAN RIGHTS THROUGH SANCTIONS REFORM ACT

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I have long been concerned about the growing resort to unilateral trade sanctions to enforce foreign policy or other nontrade goals. I have always believed that before we impose sanctions, we should think long and hard about the effect of such sanctions on the U.S. economy and our businesses, workers, and consumers. There is little evidence that these sanctions have changed the behavior of the targeted government. Instead, the use of sanctions has translated into billions of dollars of lost opportunities here. In my view, the better policy is to pursue our goals with our trading partners through multilateral fora in an attempt to achieve consensus.

In order to achieve this goal, I am, together with my colleague Congressman HAMILTON from Indiana, today introducing legislation that would provide a framework for consideration of unilateral trade sanctions by the legislative and executive branches. The bill would not prohibit the imposition of trade sanctions, but it would establish a more deliberative and disciplined approach to U.S. sanctions policy.

Specifically, the bill would establish consultations between Congress and the executive branch as well as consideration of alternatives to the use of sanctions. In addition, the bill would ensure that Congress and the administration have adequate information about the likely effectiveness and economic and humanitarian costs of a proposed sanction. The bill would provide for a detailed analysis of whether the proposed sanction is the best tool for achieving U.S. objectives. Finally, the bill would impose regular reporting and sunset establishments. I believe that such a framework would allow us to pause and examine the impact that sanctions would have before we rush into what may be a counterproductive effort.

CUT RED TAPE ON EDUCATION

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, about the importance of education, Thomas Jefferson said, "Enlighten the people generally, and tyranny and oppression of body and mind will vanish like evil spirits at the dawn of day."

There is no more critical issue in Northern Colorado than education. The strength of our community and the republic rely squarely upon the mature and cultural literacy of the citizenry.

Jefferson observed, "Every government degenerates when trusted to the rulers of the people alone. The people themselves therefore are its safe depositories. And to render even them safe, their minds must be improved to a certain degree."

My years of work on the state Senate Education Committee and my current position in the U.S. Congress on the House Committee on Education have persuaded me to stick to the vision of the school children as the first priority, and parents as the most essential partners in education reform.

However, volunteering for several years on parent boards at my children's elementary schools in Fort Collins has persuaded me that the best policies established for children are devised at the most local level involving real parents.

But our local traditions of parental involvement, unfortunately, are constantly under attack in Washington by those who favor a stronger federal presence in our classrooms. The track record is clear. As more education authority is usurped by the federal government, and stripped from local professionals, there has been a corresponding decline in national, education performance.

In Colorado, education leaders often feel hamstrung to fully address some alarming trends. About one-quarter of Colorado high school students will drop out before they graduate. The average high school dropout costs

society an estimated \$563,000 over his lifetime in public subsidies and income support.

A total of 68,135 suspensions occurred in the 1994-95 school year, involving 47,072 elementary and secondary students in Colorado. The Colorado graduation rate for the class of 1995 decreased 1.4 percentage points from the 1994 graduation rate. Statewide, 40 percent of Hispanic students scheduled to graduate in 1996 did not.

In spite of mammoth growth in the federal education bureaucracy's budget, Washington's agents have produced little in the way of positive results. Consequently, my colleagues and I have moved forward with plans to empower local communities by cutting the red tape and administrative costs associated with large federal programs. For example, we've repealed 87 outdated federal programs over the last two years and consolidated 26 more into four, giving states broader latitude to target funding where they know it's most needed.

We've successfully beaten back the U.S. Department of Education's attempt to take over independent national testing, and we've resisted the federalization of curriculum by transferring hundreds of millions of dollars away from centralized programs toward at-risk kids, vocational education and the disabled.

Our objective in Washington must be to continue shrinking the federal administrative bureaucracy and liberating classrooms, to unleash states and communities and honor our traditions of local, parental authority.

By focusing on the liberty to learn and the freedom to teach, a less intrusive federal government can inspire local communities to pursue their inclinations toward promising, bottom-up innovations, like school choice, charter schools, post-secondary enrollment options and other alternatives, in addition to conventional approaches. Together we can create an education marketplace improving opportunity equally for all students by once again treating teachers like real professionals, and parents like real customers, realizing Jefferson's vision "at the dawn of the day."

REWARDING PERFORMANCE IN COMPENSATION ACT

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which will continue our efforts to make the Fair Labor Standards Act [FLSA] applicable to today's work force. Presently, the FLSA requires that certain payments to a nonexempt employee—such as commissions, gain sharing, incentive, and performance contingent bonuses—must be included in the employee's regular hourly rate of pay for the purposes of calculating overtime pay. Oftentimes, this discourages employers from monetarily rewarding their employees for good performance. This legislation will remove the barriers within the FLSA which, in effect, prevent employers from providing bonuses to hourly paid employees.

It is becoming more common for companies to link pay to performance as they look for innovative ways to encourage employee performance and allow employees to share in the company's success. More employers are

awarding one-time payments to individual employees or to groups of employees in addition to regular wage increases. Employers have found that rewarding employees for high-quality work improves their performance and the ability of the company to compete. Unfortunately, many employers who choose to operate such pay systems can be burdened with unpredictable and complex overtime liabilities.

Under current law, an employer who wants to give an employee a bonus based on production, performance, or other factors, must divide the payment by the number of hours worked by the employee during the pay period that the bonus is meant to cover and add this amount to the employee's regular hourly rate of pay. This adjusted hourly rate must then be used to calculate time-and-a-half overtime pay for the pay period. On the other hand, employers can easily provide additional compensation to executive, administrative, or professional employees who are exempt under the FLSA without having to recalculate rates of pay.

Many employers who provide discretionary bonuses do not realize that these payments should be incorporated into overtime pay. One company ran afoul of the FLSA when they gave their employees bonuses based on each employee's contribution to the company's success. The bonus program distributed over \$300,000 to 400 employees. The amount of each employee's bonus was based on his or her attendance record, the amount of overtime worked, and the quality and quantity of work produced.

When the company was targeted for an audit, the Department of Labor cited it for not including the bonuses in the employees' regular rate for the purpose of calculating each employee's overtime pay rate. Consequently, the company was required to pay over \$12,000 in back overtime pay to their employees. The company thought it was being a good employer by enabling its employees to reap the profits of the company and by paying wages that were far above the minimum. Instead it was penalized by the Department of Labor for letting its employees share in its success. Meanwhile, President Clinton was exhorting businesses to work in partnership with employees, by sharing the benefits when times are good.

This legislation will eliminate the confusion regarding the definition of regular rate and remove disincentives in the FLSA to rewarding employee productivity. The definition of regular rate should have the meaning that employers and employees expect it to mean—the hourly rate or salary that is agreed upon between the employer and the employee. Thus, employers will know that they can provide additional rewards and incentives to their nonexempt employees without having to fear being penalized by the Department of Labor regulators for being too generous.

IRAN MISSILE PROLIFERATION SANCTIONS ACT, H.R. 2709

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, along with a number of my colleagues, I am today introducing the Iran Missile Proliferation Sanctions Act

of 1997. This legislation provides for tougher sanctions on organizations, particularly in Russia, that have transferred missile hardware or technology to Iran.

It requires the President to submit a report to Congress identifying organizations which have transferred missile hardware or technology to Iran after August 8, 1995, when Russia joined the international Missile Technology Control Regime [MTCR].

Those firms identified in the report would be subject to 2-year sanctions that include a ban on certain types of export licenses and a ban on any U.S. assistance, although the President would have authority to waive the sanctions under certain circumstances.

One of our most important national security objectives is to prevent Iran from obtaining, and in some cases improving, their capability to develop and deploy weapons of mass destruction. Most critical in the short term is the prospect of Iran enhancing its ballistic missile capability.

It is clear that Russia has already provided Iran with critical know-how and technological support. The question now facing us is whether we can halt any further assistance, and time is short. We have only a few months to prevent Iran from achieving a significant advance in its missile program.

There is more than credible information that Russian organizations have been allowed to assist Iran in this area in violation of Russia's international obligations under the Missile Technology Control Regime. Amazingly, however, despite such assistance the administration has not applied United States missile sanctions laws to these Russian organizations.

The purpose of our legislation to require the administration to face up to the dangers that we face as Iran strives to develop weapons of

mass destruction, and to take appropriate action.

TRIBUTE TO SHYAMALA B.
COWSIK

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, relations between the United States Congress and the Government of India have been improving steadily in the past 2 years. One of the major reasons for this improvement has been the excellent work of Shyamala B. Cowsik, the Deputy Chief of Mission at the Embassy of India here in Washington. During her current posting, Ambassador Cowsik has worked tirelessly with Members of Congress and congressional staff to explain India's important economic reforms, its secular democratic government, and its large consuming class. In doing so, she has helped to create a climate in which an ever growing number of the Members of this body have come to realize the importance of a strong India-United States relationship.

Mr. Speaker, Shyamala Cowsik is an Indian Foreign Service Officer. Prior to being the Deputy Chief of Mission in Washington, she served as India's Ambassador to the Philippines. Earlier she held important postings in Thailand and Yugoslavia. Having now completed her term in the United States, Ambassador Cowsik is leaving at the end of the month to become India's Ambassador to Cyprus. I know my colleagues join me in wishing her success in this position as well as congratulations on a job well done here in Washington.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION
TO INCREASE THE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE FOR TAX-EXEMPT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BONDS

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 23, 1997

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today Congressmen HOUGHTON, ENGLISH, and I are introducing legislation which would have a positive impact on small manufacturers. This legislation would increase the capital expenditure limitation for tax-exempt industrial development bonds [IDBs] from \$10 to \$20 million.

Under current law, the issuance of tax-exempt industrial development bonds for qualified purposes is limited to \$10 million. This limitation was set in 1978 and it needs to be increased to account for inflation. The \$10 million limit in capital expenditure limits restricts the use of IDB's to provide businesses with affordable capital as part of local economic programs.

Increasing the cap to \$20 million would allow many small businesses to grow. This legislation would allow a larger number of small manufacturers in Massachusetts to use low cost, tax-exempt financing to expand their operations and add jobs.

I urge my colleagues to show their support for small manufacturers by cosponsoring this legislation. Increasing the level of tax-exempt financing will result in capital expenditures that will create job growth.